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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

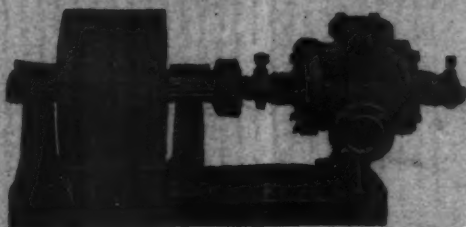
Vol. XX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JANUARY 14, 1899.

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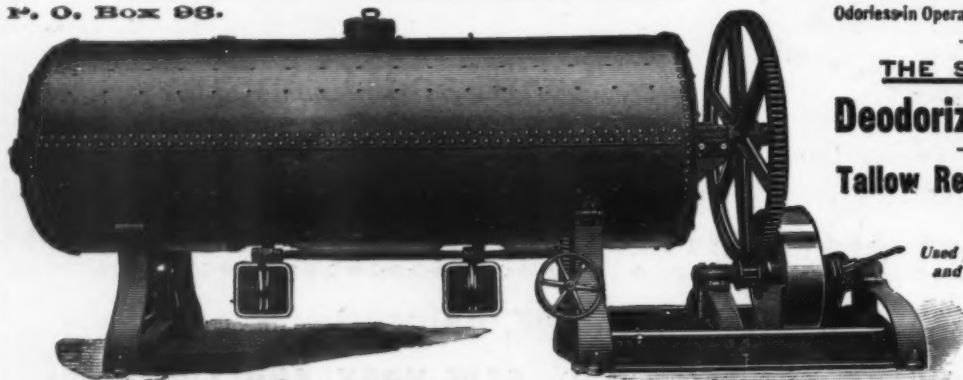
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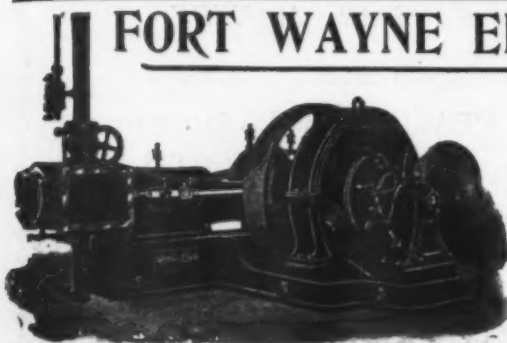
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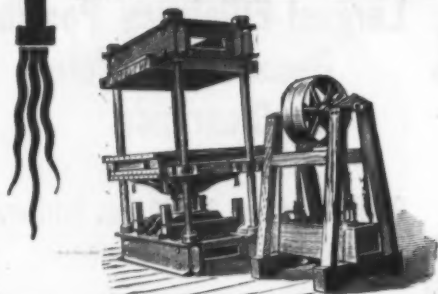
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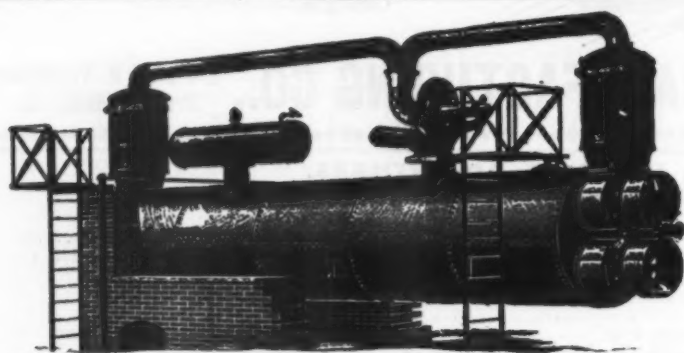
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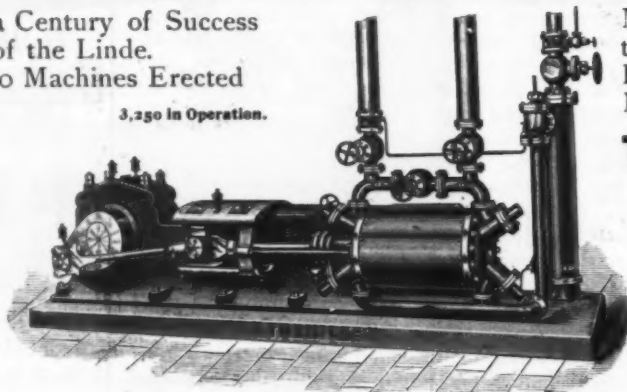
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
Vol. XX. Saturday, January 14, 1899. No. 2
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WHY THREE BOARDS?

If a council of war composed of the chief Generals of the army, or the Commander-in-Chief himself would order a "board of survey" to inquire into the ignorance of army officers concerning meat in tropical climates for the use of soldiers in the field, and leave it to the proper department to determine whether certain foods are harmful or sound when shipped, there would be some excuse for additional investigating commissions, and profitable results might be expected.

The army officers would then learn that imported stomachs, on new diets, in new climes, taking in new waters become more deranged, especially in a tropical climate, by fatal disorders through the indiscriminate eating of the healthiest rations than from any other cause.

A practical army board of this character might find out that the peoples of hot climates, as a rule, avoid an exclusively heavy meat diet, and eat largely of cereals and vegetables with what they do consume.

The British soldier in India, because of the peculiarities of that climate, has to practically eschew meat for a time. The Europeans of tropical Africa found fresh killed meats a distressing diet until their systems had become acclimated to the country. The sturdy bushmen of Australia find a plentiful supply of potatoes necessary to their meat diet when "on the wallaby" or changing localities rapidly. The waters and the climates of all tropical countries are sufficient in themselves to derange the system of the newcomer. Nature thus resents the transmigration of peoples.

So fruitful have been the results from climatic disorders alone under the most favorable circumstances that England wisely makes up most of her standing army in the Orient from Sepoys, and recruits her colonial garrisons in her tropical possessions largely with the native or acclimated population. This wisdom is the result of sad past experience from other reasons than so-called "embalmed" beef or other foods.

In a new climate the systems of soldiers should first be adjusted before loading them with new foods of any kind. This incaution seems to have been the chief cause of sickness in Cuba and Porto Rico. In view of this medical fact it appears to us that if Gen. Miles had possessed himself of this knowledge and of these facts before moving his troops forward, and if he had given his subordinates at the front careful instructions as to climate, water, camp cleanliness and diet ere the disorders arising from them presented themselves to his attention after the smoke of battle had cleared, he would not have been forced to the necessity of having to scandalize the meat industry of this country to cover up his own errors. As a matter of fact, the United States Army has been using canned meats and the other meats of which the Commanding General now complains while he was yet a brigade officer of the line.

Looking all of this investigation business squarely in the face this question presents itself: "Is the United States Government or

General Miles the most competent investigator?" Also, "Why so many separate courts on the same body?" It seems that one tribunal suspects or discredits the other. The outer world takes that view, and will ultimately ask: "What value is to be given to this confusion of searchlights?" They all create confusion, with the ultimate result that none of them will be credited. Is the thoroughly equipped Department of Agriculture which can and has analyzed all of these foods, or a General's "army survey," which is only equipped for shooting men, unable to force attendance of civilians, or to administer oaths the better qualified to speak with authority on meats?

Prof. Wiley says these foods were all right. Gen. Miles, per unqualified subordinates, says "no." The controversy hurts trade. If the General in the field had seen to it that the proper utensils and ordinary sanitary precautions were provided at the camps, he would now have less need to cover his neglect by scandalizing our meat interests.

In any light this matter is distressing. It seems to us, however, that foreign nations and our own people look to the Government and to its Department of Agriculture to make some official and practical inquiry. Upon its final decision will rest the solution of this unnecessary army mess.

THE NEW GERMAN INSPECTION LAW.

Professor Stiles, our worthy scientific attaché in Berlin, advises the American public to avoid premature and harmful agitation and to wait for the official publication of the text of the new German Inspection bill. Mr. Stiles does not believe Germany will discriminate against America. He is convinced that Germany is endeavoring to act with perfect fairness. His words are unquestionably entitled to full consideration.

The Cologone Gazette, one of the foremost and often officially inspired papers of the fatherland, takes the view that the proposed meat inspection bill will be in no way detrimental, but rather advantageous, to American meats, and expresses the opinion that after the introduction of the bill, it will, perhaps, be possible to so modify the orders now enforced regarding American pork that the production of American inspection certificates will not be demanded, a concession, it is pointed out, which will be of considerable pecuniary advantage to American exporters.

"The National Provisioner" would gladly accept these advices and predictions, but the declarations of the German Secretary of the Interior before the Diet, on Jan. 10, seconded by the Minister of Agriculture, indicate clearly that the government in Germany, now as ever before, first of all endeavors to satisfy and to please the Agrarians. Both deny any scarcity of meat, declare the supply of pigs, pork and cattle as adequate and "therefore" prohibitive measures against importation are necessarily maintained in order to prevent the introduction of disease. We are told by the government of Germany that "Germany

must, so far as possible, make herself independent of imports," firmly convinced that it was "quite possible to make Germany self-supporting in the matter of foodstuffs." No wonder the Agrarians cheered.

However much of allowance we grant to parliamentary courtesies extended to a powerful organization, more than enough remains to justify continued vigilance. We may accept the advice of Mr. Stiles and temporarily adopt a waiting course, until the full text of the new bill will be known and studied. At the same time it is advantageous that the United States Government has made it clearly understood that an unreasonable severity of examination would be answered, point by point, by a similar retaliation. If, as it seems, the proper view and stand be taken by both governments, a satisfactory arrangement will surely be reached without the painful necessity of a commercial war.

TESTING THE MEATS.

The Department of Agriculture is taking the practical and the sensible short cut to the heart of the army food contract matter. It is generally admitted, and the closer this investigation is made the fact is proven, that the packers supplied to the army and to the navy the same kind of meat that they placed in the open market. This being the case, the matter of chemicals can be easily settled, and it ought to be settled as speedily as possible. As it stands, our efforts in foreign markets have received a material set back, and each day of suspense is but a payment of heavy interest upon the trade we have built up, and which has received such a hurtful blow at the hands of our misinformed army officers.

Secretary Wilson purposes having officers of his department step into stores, buy meats and tins of canned stuff. These will be analyzed by Prof. Wiley. If there are chemicals and poisons they can at once be detected. Such analyses have been made hundreds of times over in private and government laboratories with the uniform result that no deleterious agencies were discovered. The United States Government inspects all cattle before and after slaughter. Every inspector controlled by the Department of Agriculture has made a report on the mode of preparing refrigerated beef. Not one of them found any poisonous chemicals. We are not of those who would discredit so able a corps of experts as that of which the distinguished chief chemist of this department is head.

The inspection by the Government staff was impartial and thorough, and the vigil close. This should fully answer all slanders. The general public have been using these meats for years without baleful results. The fact that so unfriendly and so unmerciful an inspection as that with which the German Government attacked American meats could condemn only three per cent. of the meats of large cargoes landing after long voyages proved the healthfulness of these meats, and confirmed the reports of our own inspectors who pronounced them in a fit and healthy

state for human food. "Blue beard" on meat is a condition of air, and not of meat. It is sporadic, and not a growth from conditions existing within the meats. It appears on any refrigerated meat which is suddenly exposed to the atmosphere and kept there for a while. It can be washed, scraped or peeled off. It is a fungus spew of the air, and is an atmospheric incident of refrigeration, not a condition of meats.

A representative of this journal visited several large butcher shops in New York City during this week, and found many of such "bearded" carcasses. The meat was the fresh flesh of prime beef. Portions of the same carcass remaining in the refrigerator still looked white. The air had not struck these at a higher outside temperature.

Secretary Wilson is practical, and approaches this serious subject like a man of practical business sense. You cannot stuff a beef carcass with a preservative, and you cannot preserve it from the outside. All this nonsense about the "smell of human bodies" and chemicals is the veriest bosh, resulting from absolute ignorance of refrigeration and the technique of the packing business. Clear up all of this hurtful matter, and purge the meat interest of this damaging accusation.

The wisest thought of business men
Is: "Please insert my ad again."

OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMIES.

Many daily newspapers have taken up the subject of "embalmed beef" partly from a partisan standpoint, partly as a cheap and welcome opportunity for pretences of independence and for a hypocritical abuse of large business undertakings, and of their proprietors, but all of them were entirely ignorant of the actual facts. Such dailies naturally dislike the position which "The National Provisioner" takes in defence of the abused American packing industry. From the number of more or less senseless criticisms we selected purposely that of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung for reprint in another column, because this leading German paper of the country furnishes the most striking example, of the sometimes prevailing lack of judgment found in some editorial rooms. It is no "yellow" journal in the full sense of this modern word, but it takes all reports of the yellow press as gospel of truth. It is a champion of good relations with Germany and of the American trade with the fatherland, but it accepts General Miles' statements, however injurious they may be to American legitimate interests. It admits that the packers have been accused, but it is astonished that they defend their commercial honor. And so on all along the line of a chain of assumptions and inconsistencies. Fortunately for the packing industry, the contention of their enemies is so poor and ill-founded that the very nature of the attacks is bound to result in a full vindication of this foremost product of American genius and enterprise.

GEN. EAGAN'S SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS.

We do not defend coarseness or impropriety of language in any direction. But there are conditions in life when even the least excitable, best bred and most even-tempered man may be excused for resorting to words which should never be heard in good society. Gen. Eagan as a public official and as a gentleman was villified by a man whose very position gave force to any of his statements. The Commissary General endeavored for weeks to receive satisfaction, or at least explanation and proofs. The villifier retired to his high official position and to the very same dignity of his office which he had entirely relinquished for parades in the sensational press. The assailed had to force the issue in order to receive satisfaction. He may not have done so in a refined style, but it will surely prove efficient. Gen. Eagan obviously knew that he would provoke and merit severe criticism, but he was otherwise helpless. We do not think that he selected his course in senseless passion, but believe rather that it was deliberate action on his part, and there is a degree of directness, manliness and almost of heroism in that action which may be admired by those even who are justly shocked by his severe and unparliamentary language.

COMMISSIONER LANTRY'S CONTENTION.

We do not desire to espouse the cause of the Western packer against the Eastern slaughterer or vice versa. We espouse the cause of meat, and we desire at all times to be broad enough to see the whole question and to be just enough to treat all interested with impartial fairness. To this end we draw attention to Commissioner Lantry's statement, as reported in the newspapers, "that Western dressed beef gets here after having passed through numerous refrigerators, and after being carried on numerous freight trains in varying temperatures."

Being a butcher himself, Commissioner Lantry must know that the opposite of what he has said is true. If Mr. Lantry knows anything about the refrigerator transport business, and we presume that he does, he must know that refrigerated meat, when placed in the car in Kansas City, or Chicago, for instance, comes direct to New York without change. Often whole trains are sent through at express speed. Whether transported by train loads or in separate cars this meat only stops en route to have the cars repacked with ice. So, Western dressed beef does not "pass through numerous refrigerators," nor is it "carried on numerous freight trains." The temperature of the box being kept below thirty-eight degrees, the meat does not pass through "varying temperatures."

The whole matter comes of a controversy between the Commissioner who has a slaughter house at Forty-third street and First avenue, New York City, and a resident of Brooklyn asking for a mandamus from the Supreme Court compelling the Commissioner of Correction to strike from his advertisement calling for bids for supplies to certain hospitals and institutions the following clause: "All beef and mutton used by this department shall be killed and dressed in the State of New York."

While others might question the good taste of Commissioner Lantry's fencing-in clause, and while the courts are settling the legal question involved in the restriction of bids, we here point out the fact that the Commissioner himself has a cooler for refrigerating or "embalming" his city dressed carcasses, and that the meat from Buffalo, which is "killed and dressed in the State of New York," comes to New York City in the same way and under the same conditions as that from further West, and in the same State. It can enter the city after being days and days in the Buffalo refrigerator.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS UNDER ESTIMATES AND STRENGTHENING PRICES—CASH DEMANDS INCREASING—THE UNDERTONE GOOD AND SPECULATION SLIGHTLY ENLARGING.

There had not been a clean cut direction for the hog products until towards the close of the week, when a falling off in hog receipts strengthened affairs. The situation had shifted about to weakness or strength, more generally the latter, while there had been less speculative activity. There had not been as much force to affairs as previous to the beginning of the new year. The lack of stability to prices had driven some portion of the speculative interest to tameness, while where it had been pronouncedly on the bull side it had taken advantage on any favorable position of the market, in a greater number of instances, to unload and gather up any small profits. This was particularly early in the week. But this did not mean that the lull, comparatively, was more than temporary. Indeed, towards the close of the week there were signs that this relative indifference over trading was giving way to a rather more secure feeling among traders over operations, and that they were again gathering force for more active operations, while substantial firmness was exhibited. The tameness which set in a few days since through the rather larger showing of stocks at the West than had been looked for at the beginning of the month, more particularly of meats, was kept so for a while by the fact that the grain markets had not been as spirited as had been regarded as probable, while the developments for corn particularly had been disappointing, and with which hog products were bound to sympathize to some extent, besides which there had been a held-back feeling over operations in hog products by the expectations of the hog supplies through January, and with the consideration that some portion of the packing interest at least would be naturally against a drift upward of prices of the products at once. But these hog supplies, however fair they have shown in the number marketed, they have not reached the daily estimates through the week, while they have been running of lighter average than had been regarded as probable, and pointed to the fact that they had been rushed forward earlier to giving a nearer marketing of the most important supplies for the season. They have not been turning out the usual quantity of lard, while the well-recognized liberal wants of that product, the fact that the latest reports from Europe show that the enormous shipments of lard made to it for many weeks have been closely eaten up, and that any increase of the visible supply, and which has been very moderate, has been made in this country, together with the consideration that export demands have enlarged latterly for all fats, brings to the attention of its traders the substantial reasons for a more confident position, and which in part came about later in the week. Indeed, after the setbacks a few days since to the previous strong temper over speculative

trading, affairs are beginning to get into better shape again, and partly through a falling off in hog receipts. There is no question but that the Continent and England, especially the former, must shortly be more extensive buyers of lard. It is helping out its urgent wants more largely by taking other fats for compound purposes, in which there has been a much more extensive business latterly. This does not mean a modification of interest in pure lard for the future, but is only significant of the large general requirements of all fats. Indeed, the cash demands for the lard product on German account are growing as the week draws to a close, while the English shippers are beginning to take more of it, although they are figuring closer upon market values. The expectations are that within a few days cash demands will be active again. Some of the prominent packers have been less concerned over an easier market within a day or two, and where previously for the week they had been pressing a little stuff, and which only was necessary in keeping prices down, while it was thought they had gathered up more than they had sold. One other prominent packer is believed to have further added to his holdings, and that at least he would be found on the right side of the market in the event of a change to a better line of figures. The situation of general affairs must be regarded as healthy and promising for the future, although we do not look for permanent changes to marked advance in prices right away. If speculation is of a conservative order just now in grain and hog products, it is nevertheless growing in the latter, while there is no question but that it is lively in other directions, and that it is likely to materially widen at any time, to covering the comparatively neglected specialties and to embrace breadstuffs and allied products, and particularly with the consideration that the general trade conditions of the country are remarkably prosperous, that manufactured goods and general commercial commodities are working into channels of consumption in an unusually brisk way, while that the export movements, on the whole, are exceptionally large.

In New York there has been more of a business in lard. A good deal of lard that had been expected to move to the Havana trade has, under slow demands from Cuba, been turned upon the market here for sale, while it has been gathered in by English shippers at a less price than the regular market. The Continent has been buying little freer quantities of refined lard here. On European account, particularly for England, further large lots of city lard and bellies have been taken, the latter by reason of their low prices. Cuba has bought few bellies here, while demands for bellies, shoulders and hams have been of a very moderate order from the mining and other near sections.

The exports were remarkably large in the previous week, showing especially a marked gain in the movement in lard. They comprised 21,816,234 lb lard, 23,057,341 lb meats, and 6,255 bbls. pork. Corresponding week in the previous year: 19,071,070 lb lard, 24,727,713 lb meats, and 8,534 bbls. pork.

The Chicago shipments last week were hardly as large as in the previous year for the same time. They added up 12,278,550 lb lard, 17,814,898 lb meats, and 3,830 bbls. pork. Same time last year: 14,292,930 lb lard, 22,831,483 lb meats, and 2,261 bbls. pork.

Of tierced beef some of the packers have made accumulations, over which they are inclined to figure decidedly more in the buyer's favor, while others hold expectation of increased English demands, and decline to accept the lower figures. City extra India mess, in tes., quoted at \$14.00@15.00. The barreled beef has been taken up more freely for short shipping points, and is maintained to strong prices. Mess at \$8.50@9.00; packed at \$9.00@10.00; family at \$10.50@11.00. Sales have been 350 tes. city India mess, and 1,100 barrels various grades.

For beef hams there has been some improvement to demands and a firm market. Car lots quoted at \$17.50@18.00.

In canned meats there are increased movements, but the market can hardly be called active, notwithstanding prices are low. Corned and roast beef, 1-lb cans, at \$1.15; 2-lb cans at \$2.10; 4-lb cans at \$4.00; 6-lb cans at \$6.85; 14-lb cans at \$14.75.

On Saturday hog receipts West, 58,000 head; last year, 47,800. At Chicago opened a little stronger, but outside demand ran very moderate for the day while Cudahy was selling, and declines soon came about, with pork the weakest in the list, and which closed 5 lower for the day, while lard and ribs reacted and closed firm, with the former 2 points up for the day, and ribs unchanged to 5 points up.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 89,000 head; last year, 75,800. The products opened strong, with a better hog market, after which there were reactions, with the advance lost; then rallied with grain, and closed as against the night before at 2 points advance on pork and lard, and 5 points decline on ribs.

In New York sales of 300 bbls. mess pork at \$9.75@10.25, family mess at \$10.50@11.00. Short clear at \$10.50@12.00. Lard, Western steam at 5.75. Sales of 250 tes. city at 5.25@5.30. Refined lard at 5.85 for Continent, 6.40 for S. A., 7.50 for do. kegs. In city cut meats sales of 2,500 pickled shoulders at 3 3/4@4; 2,000 pickled hams at 6 1/4@7 1/4; 20,000 lb pickled bellies at 5 1/4@5 1/2 for 10 lb average, and 5 1/4 for 12 lb average. Hogs at 5 1/2@5 1/2.

On Tuesday hog receipts West, 74,000 head; last year, 87,400. The products were without much life in a speculative way, while they did not vary more than a few points, closing at about the outside figures of the day, and which were 2@5 points over the latest of the day before.

In New York, Western steam lard sold at 5.70 for 750 tes.; 100 tes. city do. at 5.25; refined lard at 5.85 for Continent, 6.40 for S. A., 7.50 for do. kegs. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$9.75@10.25; 150 bbls. city family mess at \$10.50@11.00; 12,000 lb pickled bellies at 5 1/2@5 1/2 for 10 lb average, and 5 1/4 for 12 lb average. Hogs at 5 1/2@5 1/2.

On Wednesday hog receipts West, 88,000 head; last year, 86,100. The products opened strong, and advanced sharply, closing 22 up on pork, 10 points on lard, and 7 to 15 points on ribs, with hog receipts under estimates and increased buying by outside speculators. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.85. City do. at 5.35. Compound lard at 4 1/2@4 3/4.

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 78,000 head; last year 73,000. The products opened a little higher but there was liberal selling, and prices gave way a trifle, closing 5c. lower on pork, and unchanged to 5 points lower on ribs. The offerings were closely absorbed. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.90; city do., at 5.30; compound lard at 4 1/2@4 3/4. Of mess pork, sales of 200 bbls at \$10@10.25. City family pork sold at \$10.50@11 for 100 bbls. Of city cut meats, sales 18,000 lb pickled bellies at 5 1/4@5 1/2 for 12-lb average and 10-lb average.

On Friday hog receipts were 87,000 head; last year 69,000. The products were weak and closed at declines for the day of 12c. on pork, 7 points on lard and 5¢7 points on ribs, with some further selling by Baldwin, who had placed large lines of ribs, pork and lard the day before. The buying was chiefly by packers. A reaction is looked for. In New York Western steam lard was at 5.80, while 500 tes. sold for export on p. t. City lard at 5.25. Compound lard at 4½¢4½¢. Refined lard at 5.90 for Continent, 6.50 for S. A., 7.00 for do. kegs; city cut meats at 5¼¢5½¢ for 12 lb average bellies, 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4. Hogs at 5½¢5½¢. Of mess pork sales 300 bbls. at \$9.50@\$10.25, and 150 bbls. city family do at \$10.50@\$11.00. For the week sales here for export, chiefly for England, have been 1,500 tes. Western steam lard at 5.70@5.80; 875 tes. city lard, iron bound, 800 tes. bellies, 250 boxes do. and 225 boxes backs.

For Chicago prices, daily fluctuations for the week, see table elsewhere in this publication.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market this week in Rotterdam has declined to 43 and 44 florins on account of larger arrivals, and neutral has been weak in sympathy.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

Jan. 6. United sold at 46 florins.
" 6. Harrison sold at 46 florins.
100 tes. sold.
Jan. 7.—No sales to-day.
Sales this week, 2,000 tes.
Stocks to-day, 2,900 tes.
" 10. Harrison sold at 44 florins.
100 tes. sold.
" 11. United sold at 44 florins.
" 11. Modoc sold at 43 florins.
" 11. Eastman Extra sold at 43 florins.
" 11. Harrison sold at 43 florins.
380 tes. sold.
" 12. Morris Extra sold at 44 florins.
" 12. Swift Extra sold at 44 florins.
" 12. Monarch sold at 41 florins.
400 tes. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Jan. 7. Per Stmr. Maasdam—United, 150; Eastman, 225; Hammond, 360; Armour & Co., 100; Swift, 130; Armour P. Co., 125; S. & S., 716. Total, 1,806 tes.
Jan. 10. Per Stmr. Paestrina from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 300; Swift, 260; Morris, 675. Total, 1,235 tes.

Neutral Lard.

Jan. 7. Per Stmr. Maasdam—Swift, 530; Armour P. Co., 615; Cudahy P. Co., 319; Armour & Co., 187; Friedman, 375; Hammond, 144. Total, 2,210 tes.
Jan. 10. Per Stmr. Paestrina from Baltimore—Morris, 1,020; Armour, 900; Kingan, 90; International, 75; Friedman, 126. Total, 2,210 tes.

A New Cattle Feed.

The new animal food mixture invented by a German experimenter, and called "Kraft-futter" (strength feed), of which the principal materials are fresh blood, sugar refuse and "grain cheat," the screenings from wheat, barley, oats, etc., is said to be very strengthening and nutritious for horses, cattle, swine and poultry. The preparation is not intended to be given raw, but as a mixture with other regular feed. The retail price is \$1.41 per 100 lb., and it is said the Germans are experimenting with this feed on artillery horses.

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PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW,
OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

THE MEAT CONTROVERSY.

The meat controversy has moved another step forward. Thus far it has damaged the scientific knowledge of army officers more than it has the meat under investigation. It has shown how careful the Department of Agriculture has been in regard to all matters of food. It has also shown the care and efficiency of the Commissary Department in the matter of supplies. The isolated cases of "rotten" food gathered by the army officers in the field, much after the manner of the inexperienced reporters of "yellow" journalism, upon the complaint of careless junior officers and men, without tracing the cause in each case, show the superficial recklessness of the field officers in a grave business matter. Any respectable butcher shop has "mossy" or "bearded" beef in it, and the public have eaten such for years without concern until privates and petty officers saw some in Cuba and suddenly cried aloud with gastronomic fright at its sporadic whiskers. Any one-horse butcher knows better than that this meat is poisoned. Go into any refrigerator, pick out its best carcass and expose it for a given length of time. It will have a "beard" and still have no sign of taint or of decomposition. It will not even be as "ripe" as healthy meat should be. But it will be sound. Army field officers would condemn it on its atmospheric spew. Frozen meat will throw up this "beard" on its surface before chilled meat will do so. But the few inexperienced "scientists" whom Gen. Miles succeeded in getting reports from when he called for them from the whole army of about 200,000 men, would unwittingly condemn the whole lot as unhealthy hair growers. The situation would be growing ludicrous if its baleful effects were not felt abroad. Last week we gave the state of the case at the time of going to press. The contentions of Secretary Wilson, of Commissary General Eagan, that the army received good and healthy food has been strengthened by the testimony developed before the War Commission. The evidence which supports these facts is from eminently qualified officers whose honor, courage and ability cannot be questioned. The situation for this week is summed from the evidence adduced by the War Investigating Commission. This evidence is summarized below.

Secretary Wilson, an able Cabinet officer, at the head of the department which inspects the live, the dead animal, and the products resulting therefrom, after seriously investigating the matter says:

"I place no confidence in the reports that chemicals were used in the preparations of the beef for the army. As a matter of fact, it would be impossible for chemicals to be thus used without this department knowing it within six hours after such an attempt by any manufacturer. The inspectors of this department would know it immediately after such chemicals were used. It is usually expected that a few pieces of meat will spoil out of large shipments for long voyages. The inspectors of this department have made reports on the preparation of refrigerated beef and not one of them has found any use of chemicals. This inspection has been thorough, and there has been no possible way for the packers to escape it. Shippers find no need for such treatment with chemicals inasmuch as the present perfection of refrigeration keeps meat as long as one reasonably desires.

"It was a most unfortunate day for the cattle raisers and beef packers of the United States when General Miles charged the War Department with providing bad meat for his troops. The whole controversy that has developed since that utterance is to be deplored, because it can result in no good. The falling off in value of our export trade in beef, as a result of this trouble, will, in my opinion, amount to more than half of the expenses of the war with Spain. The members of several foreign legations have been down to see me about the matter, and although I did my best to assure them that it is absolutely impossible

for impure beef to be exported from the United States, the reports that they will send to their home governments will undoubtedly seriously prejudice foreigners against our meat products. We have had a hard fight for years to overcome the opposition abroad, and the strictest sort of regulations are now in force governing the class of beef that is permitted to go out for export.

"The Agrarian element in Germany will make the most of the present discussion of army beef, and I would not be at all surprised if that country should take still further action inimical to meat from the United States.

"I am perfectly familiar with the method of treating beef at the big meat concerns," said Secretary Wilson, "and believe that it is foolish to talk about their using chemicals. I have seen the whole process from the arrival of live stock at the yards to the time the sides are hanging up in the chill rooms. We have expert inspectors at all the big beef establishments, and if chemicals of any kind were introduced in curing or packing beef I would be notified of it inside of a few hours after its occurrence. Our agents will not permit the killing of diseased cattle, and they also require that all defective beef be thrown aside. Meat that has been properly cured does not require chemicals to preserve it, and the packers would be foolish to employ them. Of course, it is quite likely that in packing hundreds of tons of beef every year an occasional imperfect quarter will go out, but I do not see how it was possible for the companies to furnish the great quantities of tainted and 'embalmed' meat alleged to have been sent to General Miles' troops.

"Nine-tenths of the beef that the people of the United States eat has gone through the refrigerating process, and, in fact, strictly fresh beef is not fit to eat."

Against a whole department General Miles sets the fragmentary reports of a few inexperienced lieutenants, regimental officers, and an unknown Surgeon Major of Volunteers, whose ignorance of meats scared them because it grew "whiskers"—a sort of surface greenmold. Even the scraping off of the moldy spores, and the cutting of a fresh, prime, untainted steak from the piece by Col. Osgood did not brush the cobwebs of suspicion from their minds. Gen. Beaver, when asked as to the quality of the beef issued to the soldiers in the recent war, said:

"The beef was particularly good, better than any I have ever eaten at an army post. It was the first time that I have ever seen the refrigerator beef issued in the army, and it was far better than the contract beef I have generally had at various posts."

Commissary General Eagan, answering to the War Commission the charges of General Miles, says that those charges are utterly false. He backs up his assertion by giving in detail every contract and specification for the supply of this meat. Other sources confirm this.

On Wednesday, Lieut. Col. Gallagher, the Depot Commissary at Santiago, and Capt. Reade, Commissary of Subsistence on the "Massachusetts," both declared before the War Commission that the refrigerated beef was of excellent quality, but in that tropical climate it was sometimes necessary to trim off the whiskered outside. Col. Henry G. Sharpe of the Commissary General's Office, said:

"The fresh beef sent to Porto Rico was of the best quality."

When the name of each officer who acted as one of Gen. Miles' informants as to the condition of the meat supplied to the army in Ponce was read to him, Col. Sharpe promptly answered as to each name, "He was not in Porto Rico. He was not there."

Col. Sharpe served at Camp Thomas, and in Porto Rico during the American-Spanish war. He said that he noticed no "mawkish taste" nor smelled any "disgusting odor." He inspected the refrigerated beef at Arroyo. It was the wonder and admiration of the natives and foreign residents, none of whom had ever seen such good beef. The native cattle in Porto Rico, Col. Sharpe said, were infinitely inferior to the American refrigerator beef. The Porto Ricans slaughtered bulls, stags and heifers indiscriminately, classes excluded from our army beef by contract. They also slaughtered superannuated draught cattle, whose flanks and quarters were invariably full of small sacs and cysts.

He knew of no chemically preserved meat issued to the army, and he warmly commended all the American beef given our troops in Porto Rico. His order of preference for beef would be refrigerated beef first, canned second, and beef on the hoof third.

Lieut. Col. C. E. Wood, Chief Commissary Officer of the 7th Army Corps (Gen. Lee's command), reporting from Havana, Dec. 31 last, said:

"From the 31st of May to the 11th of December I have had dealings with the Cudahy Packing Company, Armour & Co. and Swift and Company, all of whom have supplied refrigerated beef to the troops of this corps, and it has given universal satisfaction.

"While stationed in Jacksonville I made several inspections of the refrigerator plant of Armour & Co., and always found the meat in good condition, and all the appurtenances spotlessly clean.

"With regard to the 'canned roast beef' furnished by Armour & Co., it has never been issued in this corps except as part of the travel ration, and no complaint as to its quality has ever reached me in my official capacity.

"After seven long months in a hot climate and with the prospect of many more in the island of Cuba, I am of the opinion that refrigerated beef, if it is properly handled immediately after the issue, will give better satisfaction than to have lean, grass-fed Texan steers sent here to be killed and eaten on the same day.

"Any complaint is groundless so far as the administration of the Commissary Department is concerned, and that is entirely due to the almost criminal negligence on the part of regimental and company officers in not supervising and controlling in a proper manner the cars, preservation and issue of the soldiers' ration.

"It took some time to teach the volunteer troops how to properly handle the meat after issued from the refrigerator car, and during this process of teaching there were naturally a few complaints."

The G. H. Hammond Company say:

"Tinned roast beef does not possess the salty flavor of tinned corned beef, which is conducive to thirst.

"We do not make soup from the water in which the roast beef is cooked. Tinned roast beef is cooked more than tinned corned beef for the reason that the latter is fully cured before being canned, while roast beef is made from fresh beef. No chemicals of any kind or nature are used in preparing roast beef, nor do foreign ingredients of any kind whatsoever enter into its composition. No scraps are used, but only the cuts of fresh, wholesome and Government inspected beef. In the process of canning roast beef no tallow is used or afterward poured in the can. The fat that is found in the cans is only that which comes from the meat after being put in cans, and which properly belongs to it and is part of the meat.

"With reference to refrigerated beef we would say that this company has for thirty years been a shipper of refrigerated beef, which is distributed throughout this country, as well as large quantities being exported to England in refrigerated compartments. During that time we have shipped several million pounds every week, and we have never used any chemicals or drugs whatsoever in preparing it or placing it upon the market and have never yet learned of one instance where any person was injuriously affected by eating refrigerated beef. We cordially invite the public and any representative of the Government to witness in every detail the preparation for the market of either tinned beef or the fresh beef we ship."

On Monday, Swift and Company were heard by the War Commission. The evidence was convincing of the excellent quality of their meats. President G. F. Swift said:

"The quality of the beef we sent to Porto Rico and Cuba was just about the quality demanded by the New York trade. I never used chemicals in my forty years' experience. I know of no chemical that can be used with advantage to either the seller or consumer."

Mr. Fred W. Wilder, the general superintendent of Swift and Company, confirmed this and said further:

"Referring to the much-discussed 'beard' on the refrigerator meat, the large wholesalers who supplied the best hotels in Chicago 'aged' all their beef before selling it, and got an advanced price for it after it accumulated the beard. He said the meat was better in every respect after being aged."

Other high staff officers of the company

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verified these statements with interesting details. These frank statements challenge respect and furnish interesting evidence to the Commission.

General Leonard Wood, commander of the Rough Riders, now military governor of Santiago, said yesterday before the War Investigating Committee, that the meat served the army was excellent and he uses such beef in his own family. He also used the canned meat in war and in his own family, and found it excellent.

Alexander B. Powell, an inventor, of New York, has been the innocent cause of all this "embalmed" beef trouble, and he is not an army contractor nor furnished army beef. The few "stinking oodles" were his private experiments. These two letters explain it all. On May 24th, 1898, Mr. Powell wrote the War Department a letter, from which we extract the following:

"I have a process that I have been using for several years shipping meats to Florida. It so purifies the meat that they will stand any climate for from four to ten days after leaving the ice house. I shipped one-half the meat that went into Florida, via the Clyde S. S. line, previous to their having broad gauge railroads running into the State. Of this the agents of the Clyde line will bear me evidence.

"My mode of shipping was in common barrels with a single bag covering. In many cases it was ten days on the trip and I never lost 100 pounds by spoiling.

"My proposition to the Government would be to process all their fresh meats in the cars at Tampa or any other place where the cars could reach. I can process ten car loads, or 100,000 pounds, in four hours at my own expense, and put the meats in a condition to be hung up in any part of a ship, which will keep in perfect condition for from four to ten days. I simply so purify the germs of the meats that they will stand the destroying elements of any climate. Kindly send this to the proper party and have them investigate."

Gen. Miles referred the letter to Gen. Eagan's department, which sent the following reply:

"Your letter of the 20th instant upon the subject of preservation and shipment of fresh beef, pork, mutton, etc., to Cuba has been referred to this office. In reply, have to say that this department is not engaging any one with methods to cure meats. If it purchases meat it will be from some one who will furnish meat and guarantee its good condition on arrival and for seventy-two hours thereafter, or who will slaughter and deliver as required wherever the troops may be."

Under such strong testimony from the sources giving it, it is hard to see how any stigma can rest upon the contractors or their meats, or what solid ground there is left upon which to rest a further investigation of this unfortunate matter. It all gets back to Mr. Powell, and his four "processed" carcasses, and to Gen. Miles and his incautious and inexperienced requisition officers in the field in tropical climates. In the meantime our healthy meat industry is becoming "mossy" and "tainted" abroad.

EAGAN'S HONORABLE DEFI.

Commissary-General Eagan, after charging General Miles with wilful and deliberate falsehood before the War Investigating Com-

"Now, first of all, Gen. Miles did not accuse certain people, at least not as yet; he simply established the facts that unpalatable meat was furnished to soldiers in camp; further, that meat was furnished which had been treated experimentally with chemicals and, thereby, assumed the flavor of embalmed corpses; thirdly, that meat was purchased for the soldiers which had been preserved for the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894-95. That the meat furnished to the soldiers frequently was unpalatable and even disgusting, is expressly confirmed by the majority of the commanders mission on Thursday, in regard to the General's sensational "embalmed" beef statement, adds:

"For myself, I content myself with expressing my profound belief that either General Miles or I should be put out of the service. Either he is right or I am right; either he dishonors his uniform with his false statements and libels, or I dishonor mine in feeding soldiers with poisonous beef, causing their sickness and doing so under 'pretence of experiment.'"

This is the whole situation as it now stands, and the Government should see to it that the court-martial sifts out whichever one is guilty. They cannot BOTH be right, and the guilty one is a disgrace to the flag and the uniform of a soldier. Gen. Eagan's proposition is soldierly, clear, and the only one which can present itself to the War Department. Trade cries aloud for light and justice on this mud-dle.

HOW THE N. Y. STAATS-ZEITUNG VIEWS OUR ATTACKS ON GENERAL MILES.

Under the heading "An Unfortunate Defense," the leading German newspaper of the United States, an old admirer of Gen. Miles, wrote editorially Jan. 10:

"It was indeed self-understood that the revelations of Gen. Miles on 'embalmed beef' would not be greeted with joy by the contractors and packers of meat. It was surely to be expected that they will not fail to attempt to reply and to justify themselves. Such accusations coming from parties in authority can also but have the secondary (!) effect to damage considerably the whole business in meats in the country and abroad. But to blame that on Gen. Miles would be very wrong, as life and health of our soldiers have to be considered first; how much or how little the pocket books of the great meat packers are filled concerns the American people very little."

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of regiments in camp. That chemically treated meat was tentatively furnished for a transport is also an established fact, and the same is true of the purchase of meat four years old. Because the investigation by the 'Alger Relief Commission' had been handled in such a partial and prejudiced manner as to preclude results corresponding with actual facts, Gen. Miles ordered a special investigation of his own, and he now quietly waits for its results.

"Evidently the packers, who had nothing to fear from the Alger Commission, are now very much stirred up by the revelations and the investigation coming from Gen. Miles. They started a big outcry of woe, and are forcibly joined by 'The National Provisioner,' their official organ. In several articles, in interviews, letters, etc., this paper stands up for its wards, which is, of course, quite intelligible; but, unfortunately, in such an awkward way as to show its intentions. The cause of the packers must, however, be quite desperate if they commence to defend themselves before they actually had been accused (!). Their, responds 'The National Provisioner' defence consists but in attacks on Gen. Miles filling several columns, stating that the General ought to be brought before a court-martial, because he dared to criticize the meat furnished to our soldiers(!). All that is heaped of insults on a high officer, who proved himself very much abler than Commissary-General Eagan, whom 'The National Provisioner' produces as witness against him, is quite ingenuous, nearly as ingenuous as the comparison between the business of the packers, which is sensitive for all calumnies, and a chaste virgin. Just think about it, Armour and Swift *e tutti quanti* blushing drop their eyes, because Gen. Miles asserts that our soldiers received had meat! Indeed, one ought rather think of the 'Ladies of the Hall.'

"After all, the accusation that the people actually received unpalatable stuff cannot well be circumvented, and so, in the sanctuaries of the packers and of 'The National Provisioner,' they caught the old and comfortable makeshift to put all blame on the ignorance of the soldiers. All cans expressly have the inscription that as soon as the cans are opened the meat therefrom has to be eaten without delay, and that in a 'cold place.' Now, if the poor fellow be stupid enough to open such a can in Cuba or Porto Rico or Manila without having plenty ice to his disposition, it is his fault that the meat becomes unpalatable. Now, why accuse those innocent lambs, called packers? The idea that perhaps the people who had closed the contracts with them may be the culprits has as yet not struck the gentlemen. Their haste and their zeal in defence is, therefore, the more conspicuous, and we can only say about them and 'The National Provisioner' *Si tacuisses, philosophus mansisses.*"

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WESTERN OFFICE OF
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RIFLE BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—No new features have developed in the cattle situation during the last week. Number arriving on the market has increased something like 9,000 head compared with previous week. As has been anticipated for some time, there is a small percentage of fully ripe, good quality steers coming to hand, and this fact creates a better field of outlet for short-fed, half to two-thirds fat steers that is noticeable in a grade of pretty fair lookers passing now as "good" that a few weeks ago would "not do at all." Herein is where the only change in the market condition is seen. A few loads out of 32,000 head first half of the week sold at \$5.70 to \$5.85, and one load Wednesday at \$6.00, but bulk of steers to the dressed beef, shipping and export trade sell between \$4.75 and \$5.50, and, as already intimated, not requiring quite the style and finish now to get around \$5.25 and \$5.40 that it did a few weeks ago. While the general outlook for the cattle trade is good, there is little doubt that a continued increase in proportion of these "warmed-up" steers coming to market "to save feed" will result in a spread in prices of the near future that will not be to the advantage of the feeder unless he makes his steers fully fat before sending forward. The supply of stockers and feeders has dropped down to a minimum.

In the cow and mixed butcher line there has been no change in the last two weeks. The supply has not ruled large, but has been equal to the demand on a steady basis of prices with here and there a show of strength during early morning hours, but settling back to a steady gait as the day advanced. Some extra heifers have made way-up prices, but bulk of good killing heifers sell at \$3.60 to \$4, while if on stocker order they go at \$2.75 to \$3.50, bulk of fat cows go at \$2.75 to \$3.50. Veal calves are a little higher.

Texas cattle have been in moderate supply, but prices are no better than steady for the week, choice cotton mill steers selling at \$4.40 to \$4.60.

HOGS.—Supplies of hogs are proving disappointing to the trade, not as many coming to market as was expected, and the light weight suggests that the crop of matured hogs has been pretty well cleaned up in the winter feeding States. The week's marketing indicates a decrease of over 20,000 head compared with the previous week, and is fully that number short of figures for corresponding period last year. Under these lighter supplies and an increasing demand from Eastern

slaughterers there has been strong undertone to the market, and prices have moved up fully 10@15c. compared with low time the previous week.

On the \$6,000 arrived during first half of the week local packers bought about 75,000, shippers taking not far from 8,000 and city butchers 3,000 to 4,000.

The bulk of hogs for the week have sold between \$3.55 and \$3.75, with an extreme top in the case of a few fancy fat-backs at \$3.85.

SHEEP.—The sheep situation is absolutely unchanged, and there is nothing in the outlook from which to offer encouragement to the selling interest. Prices are 25c. to 50c. lower on sheep than a year ago, while lambs are 50c. to 75c. lower than in first weeks of January, 1898.

Chicago Provision Market.

The last three days of last week there was a big unloading of large lines by the packers, with the aid of the local professionals, who desired to secure good profits and thus forced prices lower. The same remark applies to the first two days of this week. During this time it was a realizing market, with heavy declines. To-day (Wednesday), the market is a great deal firmer, and notwithstanding the fact that pork dropped nearly \$1 last week, almost everyone still feels bullish on the market. The bullish sentiment, which began some months ago in Wall street, and where it has lasted so long and worked such marvels, finds recognition in the provision pit here. Until the present drop in provisions, there has been a steady advance for about three weeks, and the man who believes the market is merely a scalping one had better keep a sharp lookout after his profits if he has any, and be on the alert for a decisive reaction. The speculator who believes that a great periodic buying force, that rare demonstration of a wide, deep bull sentiment is at work, certainly does not expect that force to expend itself in three weeks. Therefore, there is no reason why anyone should get scared about the recent declines. Of course, the yellow fever scares, the money panics, the world-wide labor depressions and over-production has familiarized everybody with the abnormally low range of prices during the last few years. But the pendulum is swinging the other way, only it will yet take a good deal more advance to bring it back only to the normal. As has been said in these columns for the last three weeks, provisions are a good purchase on all soft spots.

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RANGE OF PRICES.
SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January	9.07½	9.67½	9.65	9.65
May	9.05	10.02½	9.85	9.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.40	5.45	5.37½	5.45
May	5.60	5.65	5.57½	5.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	4.72½	4.75	4.67½	4.75
May	5.00	5.02½	4.95	5.00

MONDAY, JAN. 9.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January	9.70	9.72½	9.67½	9.67½
May	10.05	10.12½	9.97½	9.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.70	5.75	5.65	5.47½
May	5.02½	5.07½	5.00	5.07½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	4.70			4.70
May	5.02½	5.07½	5.00	4.97½

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January	9.70	9.72½	9.67½	9.70
May	10.05	10.07½	9.97½	10.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.70	5.72½	5.67½	5.50
May	5.02½	5.05	5.00	5.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	4.75			4.75
May	5.02½	5.05	5.00	5.05

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January	9.70	9.72½	9.67½	9.92½
May	10.10	10.22½	10.00	10.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.50	5.57½	5.50	5.57½
May	5.72½	5.80	5.72½	5.80
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	4.85			4.85
May	5.07½	5.12½	5.02½	5.12½

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.60	5.60	5.57½	5.57½
May	5.80	5.82½	5.75	5.77½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	4.82½	4.82½	4.80	4.80
May	5.12½	5.15	5.07½	5.10
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January	9.87½			9.87½
May	10.22½	10.27½	10.15	10.17½

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

LARD—(per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.57½	5.57½	5.50	5.50
May	5.75	5.77½	5.70	5.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	4.75			4.75
May	5.07½	5.10	5.02½	5.02½
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January	9.75			9.75
May	10.15	10.15	10.05	10.05

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Carloads of live stock received here last week, 4,717, against 4,847 the previous week and 5,801 the first week of January, 1898.

Last week's receipts of hogs, compared with a year ago, decreased 11,500 at Chicago, 17,000 at Kansas City and 2,000 at St. Louis. Omaha increased 4,000.

Average weight of the 189,187 hogs received at the Chicago Stockyards last week, 236 lb.; average the previous week, 233 lb.; a month ago, 241 lb.; two months ago, 227 lb.; a year ago, 234 lb.; two years ago, 243 lb.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 9,713; hogs, 20,346; sheep, 4,740; against 10,933 cattle, 17,310 hogs, 2,859 sheep the previous week; 16,244 cattle, 28,670 hogs, 7,989 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; and 16,100 cattle, 29,592 hogs, 3,818 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 33,086; hogs, 191,118; sheep, 68,437.

against 35,806 cattle, 194,908 hogs, 41,728 sheep the previous week; 47,448 cattle, 202,480 hogs, 67,729 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 49,981 cattle, 152,181 hogs and 63,523 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Last week Chicago packers slaughtered 178,200 hogs, against 182,500 the previous week, and 170,300 a year ago. Armour packed 32,800; Anglo-American, 17,800; Boyd & Lunham, 7,000; Chicago, 12,500; Continental, 13,200; Hammond, 8,100; International, 14,400; Lipton, 9,000; Morris, 9,400; Swift, 31,400; Viles & Robbins, 14,000, and city butchers, 8,600.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

The Board of Trade is to be congratulated upon the election of Mr. William L. Gregson, vice-president of the Chicago Packing & Provision Co. to its directorate. Mr. Gregson is one of the youngest officers who has ever served on the Board. His standing amongst his confreres will be understood when it is stated that he is one of the two of the opposition ticket who were elected. Packers may rest assured that their interests will be thoroughly looked after by this most estimable, capable gentleman.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.

The annual election of officers for the Chicago Board of Trade was held on Monday, January 9. There were two tickets in the field, known as the regular and opposition. The following were elected: Richard S. Lyon, president; Henry O. Parker, first vice-president; James Nicol, second vice-president; Thomas M. Hunter, Elzear A. Beauvais, William L. Gregson, Charles W. Buckley, Thomas M. Baxter, directors; John L. Fyffe, Albert L. Somers, John J. Lindman, James B. Dutch, Charles L. Dougherty, members Committee of Appeals; James B. Carter, Willard L. Cobb, Frank Marshall, C. Jay Northup, Frank A. Crittenden, members Committee of Arbitration. Richard S. Lyon, the incoming president, polled 791 votes, while James H. Milne, the opposition candidate, polled 455 votes, and 21 were scattering. James Nicol was elected second vice-president without opposition, and Henry O. Parker assumed the office of first vice-president through virtue of having been the second vice-president the past year, as the constitution provides. It was a quiet and friendly contest. The number of members entitled to vote is 1,835, but only 1,267 voted. Philip D. Armour was absent on account of a bad cold. Ogden Armour and P. D. Armour, Jr., both voted. Among the more prominent of those who voted were Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, C. L. Hutchinson, John C. Black, E. A. Hamil, J. B. Forgan, John King, John Cudahy, Michael Cudahy and E. F. Pulsifer. It will be seen that the packing interests have two members on the Board of Directors, John A. Bunnell of Hately Bros., whose term expires in 1901, and William L. Gregson, vice-president of the Chicago Packing & Provision Co., who has just been elected. So far

as the Chicago Board of Trade is concerned, the interests of the provision trade will be thoroughly looked after by these two exceptionally capable gentlemen.

The directors who hold over are the following:

Term expiring 1900—Lloyd J. Smith, John F. Barrett, James A. Patten, Luther W. Bodman, William Bogert.

Term expiring 1901—John A. Bunnell, Frank Harlow, Frederick W. Smith, Joseph D. Snyder, Frank E. Winans.

ANGLO AMERICAN PROVISION CO.

Mr. Samuel McClean, the genial vice-president of the Anglo-American Provision Company, left Chicago on Wednesday with an arm very tired from the amount of hand shaking he had to go through. The occasion was the annual report of his company, which arrived in Chicago from London on Tuesday. This was the only Chicago packing company to pay a dividend on its common stock for the year ending October 31, 1898. After allowing for all expenses, including depreciation and debenture interest, the net profit amounted to £29,415 8s. 4d., out of which the half year's dividend (less income tax) on the preference shares to April 30 was paid in May last. At the annual meeting the directors recommended the payment of the preference dividend (less income tax) for the half year ended October 31, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and also a dividend of 3 per cent. (less income tax) for the year on the ordinary shares. After deducting these sums there remained a balance of £1,215 8s. 4d., which has been carried to the credit of reserve account, making a total in reserve of £24,885 5s. 9d. For 1897 the company disbursed 5 per cent. on its common stock.

The greater part of this happy state of affairs is due to the clear business foresight of Mr. McClean. He has known when and how to take every advantage of every opportunity that the market offered, and the balance sheet speaks for itself. "The National Provisioner" congratulates the Anglo-American Provision Company for the splendid showing they have made in the face of such adverse circumstances of last year, and also congratulates Mr. McClean.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

Bids for supplying the prisons in Manhattan and Brooklyn, were received Thursday by the Department of Correction, from:

Manhattan and Blackwell's Island—David Rosenfeld, New York, \$59,870; Swift and Company, Chicago, \$59,320; Sayles & Co., Chicago, \$63,382; Schwarzschild, New York, \$62,525; Robert Plant, Chicago, \$58,160; Armour & Co., Chicago, \$64,090.

Brooklyn—Rosenfeld, New York, \$7,932; Swift and Company, \$7,856; Sayles & Co., \$8,408; Schwarzschild, \$8,294; Robert Plant, \$7,708; Armour & Co., \$8,590.

Rosenfeld's bid, being irregular, was thrown out. Sayles, Swift and Plant were all left out because of the "State dressed" clause, while it seems Armour & Co., and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's bids were left in for the same reason.

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Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Jan. 7, 1899, is as follows:

PORK, BBLs.			
To	Week ending Jan. 7, 1899.	Same Week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98 to Jan. 7, '99.
U. Kingdom...	2,204	3,709	20,734
Continent...	2,009	1,031	12,643
So. & Cen. Am.	648	211	4,931
W. Indies...	1,329	2,685	20,534
Br. No. Am...	...	871	3,670
Other countries	5	27	212
Total	6,255	8,534	62,727

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	18,114,541	21,389,000	150,835,573
Continent...	5,098,075	3,149,888	83,410,894
So. & Cen. Am.	57,250	43,275	1,399,925
W. Indies...	179,900	142,550	1,810,590
Br. No. Am...	4,200
Other countries	7,875	3,000	98,825
Total	24,057,341	24,727,713	187,559,997

LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	7,245,398	10,519,266	64,322,031
Continent...	13,619,581	7,886,400	92,121,338
So. & Cen. Am.	394,925	124,100	4,334,800
W. Indies...	483,290	466,380	5,074,175
Br. No. Am...	...	21,000	11,848
Other countries	73,070	53,924	436,340
Total	21,816,234	19,071,070	166,330,532

Recapitulation of the week's reports.
Week ending Jan. 7, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York....	4,037	10,921,050	9,673,400
Boston.....	935	5,820,400	3,692,125
Portland, Me..	...	3,493,250	1,807,800
Phila., Pa....	...	1,800,530	941,484
Balto., Md....	907	835,425	5,068,195
Norfolk, Va....
Newport News	26	13,650	1,745
St. John, N. H.	350	1,173,036	631,485
Total	6,255	24,057,341	21,816,234

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to Jan. 7, '99.	Same week 1898.	Increase
Pork, lb.....	12,545,400	9,958,200	2,587,200
Hams, bcn, lb	187,559,997	178,492,730	9,067,258
Lard, lb.....	166,330,532	138,072,420	28,258,112

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.—3:45 P. M.—Exchange.
—Beef—Steady; extra India mess 65s., prime mess 50s. Pork—Steady; prime mess fine Western 50s.; prime mess medium Western 47s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 36s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, steady, 28s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, dull, 28s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, firm, 27s.; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lb, firm, 26s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 27s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 22s. Lard—Prime Western dull, 29s. 3d. Cheese—Steady; American finest white and colored, 50s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 22s. 3d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined firm, 15s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits strong, 33s. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 3d.

Exports of November.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington presents figures showing the exports in our line in November with those of the year previous for comparison to have been as follows:

	1897.	1898.
Bones, hoofs, hair and horns...	\$8,572	\$9,066
Cattle	2,927,738	2,254,177
Fertilizers	283,000	477,172
Salmon, canned	653,002	671,838
Fish, all other	230,002	209,330
Glue	17,112	18,868
Grease and all soap stock	94,748	100,923
Hides and skins	99,414	115,148
Cottonseed	1,079,860	1,221,164
Animal oils	66,085	68,500
Beef, canned	339,744	526,945
Beef, fresh	1,812,270	1,882,308
Beef, salted	183,352	308,511
Tallow	125,308	310,463
Bacon and hams	4,706,825	4,644,694
Pork	326,067	1,039,850
Lard	2,640,459	3,966,664
Oil, and oleomargarine	579,833	522,884
Other meat products	269,364	508,985
Butter	112,127	135,018
Cheese	195,193	188,068
Soap	70,355	93,506

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- Pressure and its correct application in the obtaining of extractable oil.
- The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- Hints to practical oil millers with regard to pressroom appliances and methods.
- Refining and filter press classification.
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COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Don't drop a dime in any slot and expect to get a dollar's worth of goods in return.

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The receipts for the past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	29,300	79,900	14,200
Same week 1898....	34,529	97,975	14,052
Same week 1897....	32,848	64,557	17,555
Same week 1896....	29,702	64,134	13,415
Chicago	33,500	192,800	67,800
Omaha	8,000	46,900	8,800
St. Louis	12,600	54,300	4,900
Total	83,400	372,900	95,700
Previous week	84,600	378,000	58,600
Same week 1898....	109,500	386,300	104,800
Same week 1897....	113,800	285,400	102,100

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Pkg. Co....	4,814	28,787	5,342
Swift and Company	4,632	21,371	4,648
S. & S. Co.....	4,780	3,030	1,105
J. Dold Pkg. Co....	604	7,035	361
Fowler, Son & Co.	116	12,744
Total	15,222	73,506	11,657
Previous week	14,208	70,835	6,740
Same week 1898....	20,862	94,225	12,051

CATTLE.—During the entire past week the demand for all kinds of cattle was very good—the shippers had nothing to complain of in this respect. The export demand for the week was pretty heavy; in fact the heaviest since last spring. Cows were scarce, in good demand, some 1,025-lb average going at \$3.90. Heifers were scarce and in good demand, some 875-lb average going as high as \$4.35. And bulls were very scarce with a decided advance of 25c. per 100 lb for the week; some 1,680-lb average going as high as \$4, but to be sure the bulk going at \$3.25 @ \$3.50. Stockers and feeders have entirely recovered their lost prestige, and they were fully 10c. higher, with a brisk demand on all grades. The supply was not equal to the demand; only 163 cars going to the country, or in other words 6,202 head, against 9,390 head for corresponding week one year ago. A bunch of Western steers, 1,300-lb average, sold at \$4.75. Western cows, 810-lb average sold at \$3.05. A bunch of Colorados, 1,238-lb average, sold at \$5; and several lots about 1,172-lb average sold at \$4.75. Straight run of Texas in fair supply; a bunch of 95 weighing 1,097-lb average sold as high as \$4.50. A bunch of 182 of 1,021-lb average sold at \$4.10. A few cows, 1,100-lb average sold at \$3, and quite a number of 1,050-lb average at \$2.75. A few bulls, 1,210-lb average sold as high as \$3.10, and quite a number, 1,330, at \$2.90. The outside purchasers for the week were headed, as usual, by Cudahy, 919 head; Schwarzschild, 739 head; Eastman, 656; Ackerman, 522; Armour, 827 head; Kraus, 293; Balling, 217 head. The present week opened

with a pretty liberal supply; a good many common to pretty good cattle. On Monday there were very few what may be called top-py cattle. The highest price paid for a bunch of 1,466-lb average being \$5.25. But on Tuesday a remarkably fine bunch of cattle was offered, 56 head, weighing 1,573-lb average sold for \$5.65 and were decidedly the best bunch of cattle that came to this market for some time past. The arrivals on Monday, 7,758; on Tuesday, 8,973; on Wednesday, 7,560. Cows, as usual, are scarce; a few of 1,180-lb average sold at \$4. A few fancy heifers sold at \$5.05, but the highest otherwise for 900-lb average \$4.25. Bulls are in strong demand; some 1,900-lb average selling at \$3.75. Fed Texas rangers are in fair supply and in good demand; a special brand of 103 of 1,196-lb average sold at \$4.65. A bunch of 160 of 1,096-lb average sold at \$4.35; 155 of 1,055-lb average sold at \$4.10. Choice, well finished Western steers, 1,368-lb average, sold at \$5.20. Some 1,365-lb average at \$4.95. A bunch of 200, 1,143-lb average, sold at \$4.50. Western cows, 1,114-lb average, as high as \$3.30. Some Western heifers, 667-lb average, \$3.40. There was a good demand for well finished Texas steers; a special brand of 1,274-lb average, which were called "natives below the line," sold at \$4.85. Quite a number about 1,039-lb average sold at \$4.30. Cows, 965-lb average, \$3.30. A few bulls sold as high as \$4, but the bulk 1,420-lb average sold at \$3.25.

HOGS.—Thursday's market opened with a pretty fair demand. The tops for the day standing at \$3.70; the bulk \$3.35@ \$3.60; the light weights \$3.10@ \$3.40; with pigs \$3@ \$3.10. On Friday there was a quick demand and prices higher all along the line; tops standing \$3.72½, with the bulk \$3.45@ \$3.60; light medium \$3.20@ \$3.40. Heavy hogs in good demand. Sympathizing with the lower provision market, Saturday's market on hogs met with a sharp decline, from 7½@10c. taken off some grades, so that the market stood at the end of the week at \$3.62½ for

tops, with the bulk \$3.35@ \$3.57½; medium weights \$3.35@ \$3.55; heavy hogs \$3.37@ \$3.62½, and pigs at \$3@ \$3.10. During the week outside parties bought 4,741, against 3,812 corresponding week one year ago. On these, Omaha got 28 cars of light hogs, two cars went to Chicago, a car of heavy hogs went to Monterey, Mexico. The average weight of the hogs for the week, 211 lb; corresponding week one year ago went 219 lb; with 25 lb under that of the corresponding week of 1896, and 16 lb under the weight of corresponding week of 1894. This week, Monday opened with a supply of 11,921; Tuesday, 16,346 hogs; Wednesday, 16,740 hogs. There was a better feeling by far on Monday and prices somewhat recovered the Saturday's decline. Tops standing at \$3.65, with the bulk \$3.40@ \$3.60. Some common Indian hogs were sold at \$3@ \$3.30. Heavy hogs were in good demand—eagerly sought after. Not so much demand for pigs, but they still stood at \$3@ \$3.10. Tuesday developed a much better market and from 5@10c. higher valuation put on some grades. The tops stood \$3.75, with the bulk \$3.40@ \$3.65. At present writing (Wednesday) the market is very strong—the packers are eager purchasers. Some very prime heavy hogs on the market and are meeting with a good demand; from \$3.60@ \$3.65. Pigs are also in better demand and range from \$3@ \$3.20. The better grades of Indian hogs are also worth \$3.40@ \$3.45. Tops stand at \$3.77½, with the bulk \$3.42@ \$3.70.

SHEEP.—The market closed last week with rather a weaker feeling in lambs, say 10c. lower for the week. Among the sales for the last three days of the week, a bunch of 174 lambs of 82-lb average at \$5. 579 mixed Texas, 64-lb average, at \$4. 210 fed Wyomings, 114-lb average, at \$4.05. 500 Texas wethers, 114-lb average, at \$3.90. A bunch of 1,240 goats, 57-lb average, at \$2.50. So far the present week the feeling is better all around. The receipts Monday, 2,947; Tuesday, 3,872; on Wednesday, 2,450. Among the sales this week, the following: 123 New Mexican lambs of 65-lb average at \$4.90; 220 Colorado lambs of 64-lb average at \$5; 238 Idaho lambs of 82-lb average at \$5; 414 New Mexican shearlings and yearlings, 96-lb average, at \$4.15; 467 New Mexican ewes, 70-lb average, at \$3.90.

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INCORPORATED 1891.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* Charles Atkinson, a prominent butcher, is building a modern slaughter house on the East pike, Zanesville, O.

* Fire destroyed Cordingley's meat market at Algona, Ia. The loss, which is covered by insurance, is about \$2,500.

The principal pork dealers in Quebec, Can., are applying for a charter under the name of the Quebec Butchers' and Pork Dealers' Association.

* The extensive poultry, etc., packing plant of Patrick McAvoy, near Trenton, N. J., has been destroyed by fire, along with an amount of valuable machinery. The loss is about \$25,000; partly insured.

* The Toronto (Can.) Packing Co. (Ltd.) has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. The charter members are: John Dunn and Wm. Lavack, cattle exporters of Toronto, and Mrs. Charles Steinle, also of Toronto.

* It is said that the importations of cattle from Mexico in 1898 were less than one-half of those imported in 1897, but during the first six months of that year the importation was much larger than usual, amounting to 73,489 head.

* Upon petition of several merchants in the Centre Market, Newark, N. J., the authorities have ordered the long unused shed on the North Canal street side of the main building to be torn down, owing to its excluding the daylight.

* The big property of the New Orleans Abattoir Co., Ltd., which has been for a considerable period in litigation, being recently offered for sale at New Orleans, was withdrawn, owing to the minimum bid of \$45,000 not being made.

* The winner of the fine heifer, Armour Rose, will be paid \$1,000 for that animal by Kirk B. Armour. The concert hall directory at the Denver Convention are much pleased with Mr. Armour's estimate of the value of the animal, proving that their claims have not been exaggerated.

* E. Wagner & Co., who will make bolognas and pack pork at Newark, N. J., have filed their articles of incorporation with the County Clerk. The capital is \$25,000. The corporators are: Edward Wagner, Adolph E. Fink and Emelie Frank, of Newark.

* The Brosius Pure Food bill, the main feature of which is to provide for a standard of purity for all foods, liquors and drugs, owing to the members of the committee failing to report it thus far to the House, much doubt is expressed as to its passage by Congress.

* The new Board of Directors of the Butchers' Hide Association of Cincinnati, O., was last week organized as follows: Michael Hoffman, Jr., president; F. W. Stiebel, vice-president; Gottlieb Ehrhardt, treasurer; Miles A. Wunder, secretary, and Fred Pfister, superintendent.

* George W. Simpson, president of the Union Stockyards of Fort Worth, Tex., and who also represents a large beef importing company of Havana, has secured a contract for furnishing beef cattle to the United States Army in Cuba, which calls for 600 beeves per week.

* In the suit against the Swift Packing Co., of Kansas City, brought by an employee for \$5,000 for the loss of an eye caused by bacteria falling in that organ, Judge Ellison, of the Court of Appeals, has decided adversely, holding that employees need not be scientists nor bacteriologists for the protection of those in their service.

* United States Consul Ellsworth writes from Puerto Cabello, saying that Silveria & Co., of Havana have closed a contract with cattle owners in the State of Miranda, Venezuela, for 24,000 head of cattle, and it is said

Cuban cattle dealers prefer Venezuela stock, because of better prices and the animals are more suited to Cuban climate.

* The summary of the packers' slaughter and the number of head disposed of by each concern at Kansas City for the year 1898 is as follows: Armour Packing Co., 332,665; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., 268,139; Swift and Company, 244,884; Jacob Dold Packing Co., 38,139; Geo. Fowler, Son & Co., 5,790; wholesale butchers, 19,213; total, 909,605. Other cities slaughtered cattle for 1898 as follows: Omaha, 487,404; Chicago, 1,815,255, and St. Louis, 495,261.

* According to that corporation's books, there have been received at the South Omaha Stockyards in the year 1898, 4,000,000 head of live stock, being a gain of 1,000,000 over 1897, and there has been expended \$1,500,000 in packinghouse improvements. The Union Stockyards have also made improvements costing \$100,000, and expects to do as much the coming year. The following figures tell the number and kind of stock received: Cattle, 813,480; hogs, 1,986,815; sheep, 1,094,955, and 10,188 head of horses and mules.

Butter Exhibit from Foreign Countries.

A letter from Hon. Henry E. Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division, Washington, D. C., to E. Sudendorf, secretary of the National Buttermakers' Association, sets forth that at its coming convention, to be held at Sioux Falls, S. D., from Jan. 23 to 29, inclusive, it is expected that samples of butter will be on exhibition from these countries: Russia, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Ireland, Finland and New South Wales. The secretary says that these exhibits will form one of the most valuable educational features of the convention.

Chicago Packing Co.'s Election.

The old Board of Directors and officers of the Chicago Packing Company have been re-elected. They are as follows: Directors: Henry Botsford, William J. Dee, Levy Mayer, David S. Googans, Gilbert C. Pryor, W. L. Gregson; president, W. L. Gregson; vice-president, D. S. Googans; secretary, Gilbert C. Pryor.

Swift and Company's Increase of Stock.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Swift and Company, Chicago, the capital stock was increased from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: G. F. Swift, L. F. Swift, E. F. Swift and L. A. Carton, of Chicago; E. C. Swift, of Boston; Herbert Barnes, of New Haven, Conn., and John S. Redfield, of Hartford, Conn. These officers were chosen: President, G. F. Swift; vice-president, E. C. Swift; second vice-president, L. F. Swift; treasurer, L. A. Carton; secretary, D. E. Hartwell. The distributive sales of the company during the year were shown to have been in excess of \$150,000,000, as against \$121,598,000 in 1897 and \$104,000,000 in 1896. The labor account showed an expenditure of \$6,373,109, and there was paid out in the shape of dividends to the stockholders the amount of \$882,028.

New Tin Plate Company.

A dispatch from Joliet, Ill., says: The Wilmington Tin Plate Company, which was licensed as a corporation by the Secretary of State, is composed of three Joliet men—Dr. William Dougall, D. Trevor Lewis and T. W. Jenkins. They have secured a tract of eighty acres in Wilmington, this county, and purpose to erect a tin plate plant to cost \$150,000.

The plant, it is said, will be in operation by June 1, and will employ between 300 and 400 men, with an annual output of 135,000 boxes. The concern is outside the new tin plate trust. The capital stock is \$250,000.

Advance in Tin Plate.

It is said that an official notice has been issued from the new tin plate combine to the effect that advanced quotations have been adopted. The advance is 25 cents on each standard 100 lb box. The jobbers have, therefore, put up prices 30 cents, thus jumping from \$3.10 to \$3.40. It is said quotations will advance until \$4 is reached.

T. S. McCann, of Index, Ark., has decided to move his extensive soap factory from that place to Evansville, Ind. This plant cost \$100,000. This factory will employ 200 men.



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Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

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SCARCITY OF MEAT IN GERMANY.

From the Report of U. S. Consul Talbert
J. Albert in Brunswick.

The restrictions imposed by Germany upon the importation of meat are producing the results which might be expected. There is a loud outcry from all parts of the country about the high prices and scarcity of meat. This complaint is well illustrated from the following extracts from articles which have appeared from time to time in the Brunswick Landeszeitung. This journal is reliable, and bases its statement largely upon reports contained in other trustworthy newspapers. On October 23 the following article appeared, entitled "Our Agriculture and the Price of Meat":

With great anxiety many poor families, who are compelled to live from hand to mouth, look forward to the approaching winter. At present wages are good, and the opportunities for employment yet plentiful; but how will it be if the winter is hard and the demand for employment ceases, when, even now, in consequence of the unnaturally high price of meat, distress makes itself felt? According to the representation of a physician who was commissioned by the city officials of Beuthen to investigate the interdiction of swine and its effect upon the means of support of the workmen, the use of meat among them has diminished one-third, and whenever a piece of meat comes on the family table it is so small that it only suffices for the satisfaction of the man. The present conditions will work an injury to the capacity for labor and the power of endurance of the growing generation. Not quite so bad, it must be acknowledged, are the conditions in Brunswick, but still they are such that the petition of the Butchers' Union to the Reichstag for the removal of the existing laws affecting the price of meat, should find many signatures in our dukedom. Several years ago, the price of a kilogram (2 pounds 3 ounces) of swine flesh in Upper Silesia was from 13 to 15 cents; in August, 1895, it already reached 26 cents; and after small fluctuations, has risen, in September of this year, to 37½ cents. The records of the cattle yard at Beuthen show that 34,342 foreign and 2,806 domestic swine were slaughtered in 1896. In 1897, 27,231 foreign and 3,411 domestic swine were killed; and in the first half of the year 1898, 13,268 foreign and 1,939 domestic swine. In official statistics, it is shown that in the United States there is a supply of 39,000,000 swine for 74,000,000 inhabitants, which allows one animal for two Americans, and the ratio of one to four with us does not answer to the demand.

The petition of the German Butchers' Union, located in Lübeck, referred to in the last extract, is given below in part:

On account of the difficulty of importing live foreign cattle for slaughter, great distress has been brought upon the population of Germany. In consequence of the exclusion of foreign cattle, the supply is less than the demand, and for this reason an increase in the price of meat has been produced. Owing to the scarcity of meat, a large quantity of inferior variety, which at other times would hardly have been salable, has been put upon the market. Further, the diminished supply of fresh meat has so increased the importation of prepared American products that the amount for the last year is double that of the preceding year. In the first seven months of 1897, it amounted to 20,389,600 kilograms (44,950,000 pounds) and in the first seven months of 1898 to 44,232,800 kilograms (97,332,000 pounds). There is a great disadvantage in this, because these products cannot be controlled; they are considerably inferior to the German in quality, and their use is to be discouraged on sanitary grounds. The regulations concerning the importation have caused a deterioration in quality as well as an increase in price in meat supplies, operating to the disadvantage of the population of moderate means. We are not mistaken when we recognize agriculture as one of the most important industries in the German Empire, and we agree wholly with the Government that it should be protected; but we regard it as an injustice that such protection should be at the expense of the poorer city population. An honorable vocation, the Butchers' Union, is keenly damaged, and its existence is threatened because the price of cattle rises on one side and, on the other, the American importation makes it impossible to raise the retail prices. One part of the Union will make their living by degrading themselves into dealers in American meat. By the removal of the butchers, who cannot work much longer without profit, the great business of slaughtering cattle will be driven into the hands of a few capitalists, and Germany will be brought into the same situation as America, where four great dealers dictate the prices for cattle.

Therefore, the undersigned make the request to the representatives of the Reichstag to give particular consideration to this question, that the importation of living foreign cattle shall not be made more difficult than shall be necessary for sanitary reasons, and that the imported foreign meat preparations shall be so examined at the frontier that the person with moderate means can consume his meat with an appetite and without fear for the health of his family.

The example of the butchers of Lübeck has been followed by their brethren of Berlin, who have also presented a petition to the Imperial Chancellor. On November 11 last the City Council of Brunswick passed a resolution that the authorities of the dukedom take appropriate action to open the frontiers of Germany for the importation of healthy cattle for the purposes of slaughter.

It is apparent from these extracts that the population in Germany is increasing more rapidly than the means of subsistence. In regard to the supply of meat, there can be no question about this. Germany cannot supply the demand. In my opinion, Germany is rapidly reaching the same position held by England before the abolition of the corn laws. Under the influence of a protective tariff, industrial enterpriser has increased immensely. Germany now rivals the United States and England in manufactures; but, unlike the United States, it has not the provisions and breadstuffs for its home consumption with a surplus for other nations. Germany presents an admirable field for studying political economy, and it is a surprise that a German Malthus or John Stuart Mill does not arise.

OUR GREATEST COMPETITOR.

(Written especially for "The National Provisioner.")

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No. VI.

(Begun in issue of Dec. 3.)

Owing to the crowded condition of our columns this week our article in connection with the Australian series is omitted.



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Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

Hon. Wm. A. Dodson, of the Americus (Ga.) Guano Co., has filed in the Southwestern Circuit Court a petition for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver for that company in behalf of its minority stockholders in opposition to its sale to the Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Co.

A deposit of 250,000 tons of guano lying idle in the mines on a Great Salt Lake island is soon to be manufactured into a commercial article, the courts having decided its being subject to a miner's claim. The new industry is to be in full operation in the spring, with considerable capital, employing a force of 200 men.

New Orleans, La., has a new industrial enterprise in the form of the corporation known as the Cottonseed Delinting Co., which is engaged in removing the cotton lint from the seed by a mechanical invention which is, after several trials, the work of W. A. Ragsdale, a native of Mississippi. The machine was built at Walburn & Swenson's machine shops at Chicago Heights, and is claimed by all interested to be successful in every way.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—As we stated in our previous issue, tanners are very shy on hides, and this fact is having a sustaining, not to say strengthening, influence. There is as yet not manifest disposition on the part of packers to withhold stock, although there is considerable talk of advance.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have been in active request. Substantial sales were made at 11½¢.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDS, 60 lb and up, moved to the number of 3,600 at 10½¢, which latter price is the ruling quotation.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, have been a strong factor at 9½¢. The latter price now rules.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are in light supply. They have moved to the extent of 5,000 at 10½¢. The stock is now being held by some packers at 11¢.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, have sold freely at 10½¢, and are now offering at 11¢; 9,000 or 10,000 lights have been sold at 11¢.

BRANDED COWS are firmly sustained at 9½¢. Supply limited.

NATIVE BULLS have sold freely at 9½¢. They are scarce, and now being held at 10¢ by some of the packers.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is very strong. Buffs sold to a Northwestern tanner at 10½¢ for ones and twos. Tanners are evidently disposed to view the situation philosophically, and pay the present asking price without much protest.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, are at present a strong feature at 10¢.

No. 1 EXTREMES 25 to 40 lb, have sold at 10½¢ for ones and twos.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have sold at 8½¢ flat, an advance of ¼¢.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, are in somewhat indifferent request at a nominal price of 9½¢.

NATIVE BULLS are in good demand at 8½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Country skins are worth

12½¢. They are very firm, and likely to go higher.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are not in demand at 11¢.

DEACONS, 57½¢@75¢.

SLUNKS 25¢@30¢.

HORSE HIDES are in good request at \$3.40@\$3.45.

SHEEPSKINS.—High prices militate against transactions. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.00.

COUNTRY PELTS, 60¢@90¢.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 25¢@40¢.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.00.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed showing that the packers had sold some 19,000 hides at full market prices. The market was cleaned up on light native cows at 11¢, and that for future slaughter. This week opened with firm prices all along the line: Another packer cleaned out all his December natives at 11½¢, even selling some 3,000 of his January take off at the same price. Some 7,000 Colorados, December-January, changed hands at 9½¢, grubbing selection. Some 4,000 light Texas 10½¢, extremes, 9½¢, also changed hands. At present writing it is useless to call the market anything else but strictly a packer market. They are so far in a dictatorial position. However, they are sharp enough to remember that there is usually every year a scramble for the earliest Colorados, with a grubbing privilege, and there is no doubt but that they can afford to be firm on their slaughter, as far as January is concerned, but it is to be remembered that we have seen a dull and slack market with the February and March prices. While, therefore, they are very sanguine of holding the market to the dead level, and even some of them hinting at a 9½¢ market, there is no doubt but that the crafty ones will sell close to the wind, and at present prices will not set on many long-haired hides. If the tanners can keep their position on the late advance on leather, it will not be a bit surprising to see the packers advance hides all along the line, but the question is as usual, are there not some weak brothers among the tanning concerns which will still be ready to sacrifice a point or two "to hold some old customer," and probably force others to follow their example?

Sheepskins are still in good demand. The present take off is not large, and stocks are sold about as soon as any accumulation is made. With wool pelts at \$1.15, shearlings at 90¢@95¢, and lambskins 75¢@80¢, the packers can surely be contented.

BOSTON.

Bufs have gone to 10¢ lower, bids having been rejected. New Englands continue at 9½¢. We quote:

BUFFS 10¢.

N. E. HIDES 9½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Supply light.

SHEEPSKINS.—Excellent demand for foreign.

PHILADELPHIA.

Holders and buyers apart on prices. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10¢@10½¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½¢@10¢.

COUNTRY COWS 9¼¢@9½¢.

COUNTRY BULLS 8¢@8½¢.

SHEEPSKINS.—Good demand for fresh.

CALFSKINS.—Prices have advanced.

NEW YORK.

Business is quiet. Stocks are well sold up. No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 11¢@11½¢.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS 10¢@10½¢.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS 9¢.

CITY COWS (flat), 10¢@10½¢.

NATIVE BULLS (flat), 9½¢@9¾¢.

CALFSKINS (see p. 35).

HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@\$3.25.

SUMMARY.

This is a harvest season for the packers, who are getting excellent prices, which seem infinitely more likely to advance than to go lower. The tanners have evidently reached the decision that high prices are inevitable, and, as their stocks are pretty well depleted, they are buying with considerable freedom. The country market is also very firm. Buffs have gone to 10¢, and were sold in substantial quantity to a Northwestern tanner at that price. Receipts have increased in quantity, and deteriorated in quality. In Boston have gone to 10¢, bids of 9½¢ being generally refused. It is claimed by Philadelphia tanners that the disparity between the prices of hides and leather is so great that there is no profit in converting at present, consequently business is not brisk. In New York stocks are very closely sold up, with the same general conditions governing the market as those prevailing in Chicago.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11½¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10½¢; Colorado steers, 9½¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 10½¢@11¢; No. 1 native cows, 11¢; under 55 lb, 11¢; branded cows, 9½¢; native bulls, 9½¢@10¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buff, 40 to 60 lb, 10¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10½¢; branded steers and cows, 8½¢ flat; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9½¢; native bulls, 8½¢; calfskins, 12½¢; kips, 11¢ for No. 1; deacons, 57½¢@75¢; slunks, 25¢@30¢; horse hides, \$3.40@\$3.45; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1.00; country pelts, 60¢@90¢; country shearlings, 25¢@40¢; packer lambs, \$1.00.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10¢; New England hides, 9½¢.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½¢@10¢; country cows, 9¼¢@9½¢; country bulls, 8¢@8½¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11¢@11½¢; butt-branded steers, 10¢@10½¢; side-branded steers, 9¢; city cows, 10¢@10½¢; native bulls, 9½¢@9¾¢; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides \$2.00@\$3.25.

HIDELETS.

Lee A. Clayburgh, a hide dealer of San Francisco, has brought suit against his father for \$17,500, claiming that the latter defrauded him.

P. DONAHUE & SON,

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RICHARD McCARTNEY,

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Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

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PAGE'S THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS ON CALFSKINS.

WEIGHT.	
17 and up	\$2.70
12 to 17 lbs.	2.30
9 " 12 "	1.80
7 " 9 "	1.40
5 " 7 "	.80
Under 5 "	.55

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cared for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

Thomas F. Preston, a tanner of Newark, N. J., has been succeeded by the Preston Ltd. Co.

J. H. Halsey & Smith, patent and enamelled leather tanners of Newark, N. J., contemplate an addition to their plant.

At a stockholders' meeting of the Hide and Leather Bank, of New York, held on Jan. 10, several of the more prominent leather merchants of the Swamp were appointed directors for the ensuing year.

The Stewart Tanning Co., of California, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. The principal place of business is Berkeley, Cal. The directors of the company are: Robert Stewart, M. M. Stewart, William Whitney, M. G. Richardson, of Berkeley, and S. C. Archibald, of Centerville, Cal.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST BELGIANS.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in speaking of General Miles' unnecessary and unproved statements in regard to the beef supplied to the army, said in part:

"The Chicago packinghouses, the refrigerator cars and the refrigerator ships have made the cattle industry profitable in this country, and we have been shipping \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 worth of dressed beef to England annually for years without ever having heard of this embalming business before. The armies of Europe, in the tropics, in India, Tonquin and Africa, have been fed on American canned beef, and we have never heard a complaint from that source. They are glad to get it. It has proven the best ration they could furnish to their men, and it seems very strange to me that it is not good enough for our own troops.

"Prof. Stiles, the scientific agent of the agricultural department in Europe, is just now arranging for the prosecution of some Belgians who have taken beef that has been inspected out of the original cans and substituted for it a cheaper quality for sale in Germany, and we propose to make them suffer for the damage they have done to our trade. But what shall we do to the General of the army?"

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. has purchased the three fertilizer factories operated by Mr. John Green at Atlanta, Americus and Social Circle, Ga. The capacity of the three plants is 30,000 tons per annum, and the original cost, it is said, was about \$180,000.

Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending Jan. 7, 1899, and since Oct. 29, 1898, to date, compared with corresponding period last season:

ARTICLES.	Week ending Jan. 7, 1899.	From Oct. 29, 1898, to date.	Week ending Jan. 7, 1898.	From Oct. 30, 1897, to Jan. 6, 1898.
Pork, bbls.....	3,830	48,191	7,330	85,442
Lard, tons.....	6,137	136,506	17,869	167,146
" bbls.....	5,280	51,348	2,804	26,332
" tanks, lbs.....		708,371	45,970	1,506,735
" pkgs.....	81,154	869,173	72,881	606,666
Hams, bxs.....	4,455	40,626	5,864	36,513
" tos.....	1,456	15,423	2,795	18,337
" bbls.....	657	5,980	888	5,143
" pkgs.....	419	6,515	13,405	30,659
" pcs.....	78,912	866,920	62,990	620,238
Sides, bxs.....	11,746	106,118	18,757	121,830
" tos.....	534	5,164	470	4,318
" bbls.....	745	8,402	3,960	12,809
" pkgs.....	1,783	16,436	3,180	20,846
" pcs.....	75,768	1,146,664	67,258	946,718
Shoulders, bxs.....	651	8,406	1,489	9,534
" tos.....	4	280	13	249
" bbls.....	11	849	95	2,728
" pkgs.....	155	978	761	5,207
" pcs.....	6,022	45,293	6,338	81,378
Other prod., bxs.....	2,777	22,523	3,231	20,464
" tos.....	702	4,483	175	3,298
" bbls.....	870	7,817	785	9,315
" pkgs.....	11,361	116,318	8,391	163,494

GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Week, 1899.	Week, 1898.
Lard, lbs.....	12,278,510	14,292,930
Hams, lbs.....	6,190,851	6,633,969
Sides, lbs.....	9,689,067	12,855,602
Shoulders, lbs.....	845,443	1,356,662
Other products, lbs.....	2,389,637	2,858,420

ARTICLES.	Season, 1898-9.	Season, 1897-8.
Lard, lbs.....	122,096,769	121,100,307
Hams, lbs.....	47,619,450	41,401,671
Sides, lbs.....	105,279,978	115,349,412
Shoulders, lbs.....	6,860,297	7,269,021
Other products, lbs.....	21,130,742	17,306,843

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week ending Jan. 7, 1899, and since Oct. 29, as compared with the corresponding time in 1897-8:

RECEIVED.	For Week.	Since Oct. 29, 1898.	Same time, 1897-8.
Beef, pkgs.....	9	120	387
Pork, bbls.....	5,637,689	48,782,140	44,198,733
Cut meats, lbs.....	4,074,084	13,653,060	11,487,946
Lard, lbs.....			
SHIPPED.			
Beef, pkgs.....	1,408	14,298	14,148
Pork, bbls.....	3,830	48,191	55,442
Cut meats, lbs.....	17,824,898	180,530,467	181,325,847
Lard, lbs.....	12,278,510	122,096,769	121,100,299

Cuba's Trade with the United States.

Now that the chief ports of Cuba are opened to the commerce of the United States and discriminating tariff laws in favor of Spain are removed, interest is awakened in the new market which these conditions offer. Subjoined are figures showing the value of a part of the imports into Cuba from the United States in 1893 and 1897: In 1893—Bacon, \$556,747; hams, \$761,082; lard, \$4,023,917; pickled pork, \$59,276. In 1897—Bacon, \$574,402; hams, \$374,185; lard, \$1,255,183, and pickled pork, \$10,005.

Commissioner Wieting to be Reappointed.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, has decided to reappoint the present Commissioner of Agriculture, Charles A. Wieting. The Department of Agriculture is one of the most important in the State, and Mr. Wieting's reappointment is a fitting tribute to his ability and previous service.

The National Cottonseed Oil plant at Denison, Tex., recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt. The mills represent an outlay of \$250,000, and was fully covered by insurance. The loss entailed was about \$75,000.

PRICE'S CELEBRATED SAUSAGE.

The Finest Quality. Absolutely Free From Adulterations.

NOTHING IN PORK PRODUCTS SO PERFECT!

SAUSAGE, SCRAPPLE, PREPARED HAM, BREAKFAST BACON,

ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

43 and 44 City Market, Trenton, N. J.

RATS

We Clean

RATS

Packinghouses, Warehouses, Hide Houses, Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Sausage Factories, MEAT MARKETS, FACTORIES, HOTELS, Houses and Flats of

Rats, Mice, Roaches and All Vermin.

We Give GUARANTEE for 2 Years.

BEST REFERENCES.

Send us postal card to estimate on work anywhere in the country.

Herzog = Rabe & Co.,

136 Liberty St., New York.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

BULLISH MARKETS AT AN ADVANCE —CHOICE GRADES SCARCE AND AT RATHER ARBITRARY PRICES.

There has not been any especially vigorous trading this week. Indeed, marked or at least prolonged activity would hardly be possible just now in consideration of the fact that the larger mills have, in a considerable degree, sold their productions ahead for this month, while many of them have contracted their makes for February, and, in some degree, March delivery. This is especially true concerning the outputs of Texas, where the recent anxiety to take up all of the better grades of the oil that the mills there could furnish and, at higher prices, has led to the close absorption of all offerings of choice oil and quite freely of ordinary prime grades. But there has been a liberally sold up offering of the off grades as well. Many of the principal mills along the Atlantic, as well as throughout Texas, are cleaned out of their accumulations of good off oil, and are as well sold considerably ahead, especially through the remainder of this month. There is considerable of the oil coming this way from all near points, but there is little of it left for offer on this market, as it is either simply going through to the other side from this port, or it has been largely sold ahead, and awaits the convenience of the buyers for shipment. The South, from its own ports, is shipping more of the oil to Europe this year than ever before, while it seems to hold this direct demand in the increased volume right along, while it maintains a strong line of prices. The tone of the general situation this week has shown it even less affected by any fluctuations in lard than in the previous week, when the effect was slight, as then remarked. Whatever easier tendency the lard produced may show at times, there is no question but that, with the exceptionally large European wants of it, that the trade believe in its being good property later on in the season, while the choice grades of the oil that are wanted for the make of white oil for compound purposes are closely bought up on their deficient productions, and are held independent of any influence from the present course of the lard market in their well-recognized wants for the season. Therefore, the lard market is the least important factor in the cotton oil situation at present, and which is an unusual circumstance. Lard could have no bearing upon the developments of the off grade oil market, except by sentiment. That class of goods depends chiefly upon competing products, such as tallow, greases, etc., while as tallow and grease have made further advances in prices while more closely bought up by foreign markets, and especially by Germany, the holding of the lower grades of the oil has been strengthened a little. There has been less difficulty in putting higher prices on these lower grades of oil notwithstanding the feeling that their productions will be just so much larger by reason of the diminished outturns of the prime oil, as it is well recognized that the production of oil, as a whole, will be close to the exceptionally large yield of the previous year.

However, it is clear that more oil will be consumed for soap purposes here and in Europe this year than last, and it is possible that some people with bearish ideas over these lower grades, as concerns their future marketing, will find themselves mistaken. It is clear that they are $\frac{1}{2}$ higher for the week. In a general way the mills have parted with so much of their oil for this and next month's deliveries on the vigorous demands that have existed right along that there is here and there a little apprehension that there may be difficulty in getting promptly all of the oil that may be needed to fill contracts, and that the market may be influenced a little by that feature in a short time. In a general way for the week the market is a little higher, and it may be quoted as well sustained within the instance of choice oil, for which prices are a little arbitrary on its comparative scarcity and its having been well bought up ahead. The exporters have not done much upon the New York market for the week, and have had diminished demands naturally at the South, but large shipments are being made upon old sales, while all markets in Europe will have liberal supplies for a while from the considerable quantities as well on the way.

Whatever demand exists this week for export has been more for the ordinary prime, which is markedly under the price of choice, but which shows sales at prices $\frac{1}{2}$ over the

previous week, and for the good off grade. A very good distributing business in small lots is going on with the home trade, as well as a somewhat better export demand, with its prices, as before remarked, also $\frac{1}{2}$ higher.

Crude in barrels in New York comes in very moderately. It has sold at $18\frac{1}{2}$ for nice and $17@17\frac{1}{2}$ for the under grades, and 700 bbls. taken altogether. Crude in tanks has been sold in Texas at $17@17\frac{1}{2}$ for 80 tanks, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ for an under grade; do. in the Valley has reached 17 for prime in some sections, and 14 for off grade, with 15 tanks sold. Refined in New York has sold at $22\frac{1}{2}@23$ for 5,500 bbls. prime yellow, and is quoted at the close $23@23\frac{1}{2}$, while choice yellow is quoted at $25@27$, and in good off grade yellow sales of 3,750 bbls. at $21@21\frac{1}{2}$, with $21\frac{1}{2} @22$ quoted at the close, while of white oil 1,500 bbls. sold at $28@28\frac{1}{2}$, and 1,250 bbls. winter yellow at $27\frac{1}{2} @28\frac{1}{2}$. At New Orleans sales of 5,000 bbls. at $20@20\frac{1}{2}$ for off yellow.

The price of white oil has been advanced to $29@30$, and sales of 750 bbls. at 29, and the Union Co. has advanced its prices on winter yellow to $29@30$. There have been additional sales of 20 car lots strictly prime yellow here at $23\frac{1}{2}$ in bulk. The export demand this week, which had shown a decided improvement, continued at the close on prime oil, but was becoming quieter on good off grade. Prime yellow at $23@23\frac{1}{2}$, good off yellow at $21\frac{1}{2} @22$, and choice yellow hard to buy under 27. Sales on Thursday of 600 bbls. good off yellow at $22\frac{1}{2} @22$. For Friday's closings, see page 42.)

DALLAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special to "The National Provisioner.")
Dallas, Tex., Jan. 10.—Very fair demand for oil at $16@16\frac{1}{2}$ for prompt and February shipments, and $17@17\frac{1}{2}$ for later months. New York market indicates a stronger feeling. Meal good demand at $\$13.25@\13.50 .

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGNER, Treasurer.

J. J. WAFFREY, Secretary.

KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO., REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equalled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" Cotton Oil.

This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" Salad Oil.

A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" Winter Pressed Oils.

Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO., 2017 to 2033 Shelby St., Louisville, Ky.
Cable Address: "REFINERY," Louisville.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special to "The National Provisioner.")

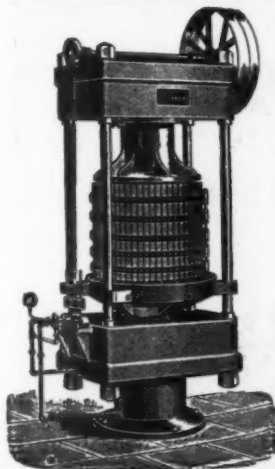
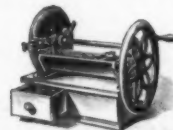
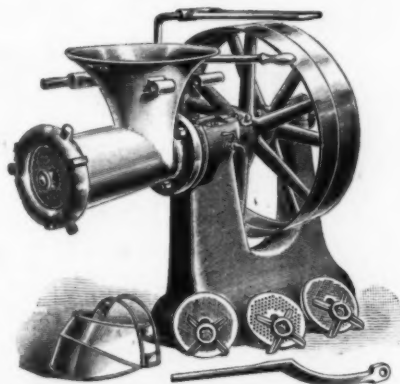
Louisville, Jan. 13.—No change from market as reported last week. Business fair at those prices; 15½@16c. offered for Texas prime crude for forward shipment; 11@15c. offered for Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi Valley oil, according to quality.

PURIFYING THE WASTE WATER FROM WOOL WASHING.

An improvement upon the ordinary method of purifying the waste water from wool washing has recently been made. Coarse impurities such as clay, sand and wool fibers are first removed and the water conveyed to a vat. It is here treated with an acid solution of calcium chloride, which converts the dissolved soap into an insoluble lime soap, which settles and carries down with it the dirt and wool fat present. To separate the unaltered wool fat from the rest of the precipitated matter the mass is washed in shallow pans or vats, when the fat rises to the surface and thence removed. The separation of fat from the mixture is facilitated by addition of common salt. The residual lime soap, dirt, etc., is further worked for the production of potash and other things. The wool fat is purified by the usual methods employed for this purpose. When in the highest state of purity this wool fat is called lanoline.

Petition in bankruptcy with liabilities at \$78,466, has been filed by Abraham W. and Frederick W. Leggett, who compose the firm of A. W. & F. W. Leggett, commission cheese merchants, at 155 Chambers street. The present firm was formed in 1872. Their assets, which are nominal, are placed at \$6,195.

Fire has totally wrecked and destroyed Bell & Co.'s tannery building at Tilsonburg, Ontario, Canada. The amount of the insurance and loss is not yet accurately known.

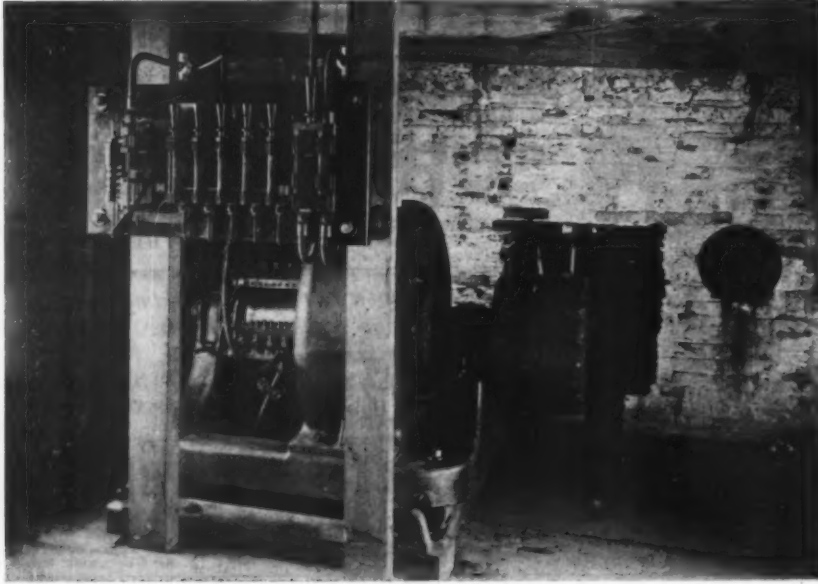
TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.**NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.***Write for Sample and Prices to***THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.****PL****DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.****The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.****Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.****NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.****An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet will be sent Free of Charge.****JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.****HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.****THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.***Doors swing open to remove crackling.**Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.**Full pressure at any point.**No blocking required.***SEND FOR CATALOGUE.****BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.****362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.***New York Office, 209 Greenwich Street***WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN BE FOUND ON PAGE 42.****Power Meat Chopper****Rotary Smoked Beef Shaver****Meat and Food Chopper****New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill****ENTERPRISE****Power Meat Choppers****TINNED****No. 56, \$125.00****No. 76, Steam Jacket, \$275.00****No. 66, \$225.00***Send for our Illustrated Catalogue***The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa.****Third and Dauphin Streets****Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.****Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press****Smoked Beef Shaver****Meat and Food Chopper****New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill**

CROCKER-WHEELER ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Electrical Apparatus Installed In the Plant of the Cudahy Packing Co. at Sioux City, Iowa.

The value of electricity as a motive power has been demonstrated in many ways. Electricity was, and is being, popularly received by the packinghouse and allied industries, where it has an immense field, and it is not

tary pump (about 200 gallons per minute), two fertilizer presses, five gut machines, and one 100-foot conveyor. There is a smaller motor of 25 h. p., speed 750, which runs one 22-inch rip saw, one 20-inch crosscut saw,



CROCKER-WHEELER ELECTRIC CO.
Showing 50 H. P. Motor Driving Two Anderson Dryers and Pickers.

surprising that its superiority as a motive power should have been so quickly and practically recognized by such firms as Armour & Co., Swift and Company, the Cudahy Packing Co. and others. As is well known, there is no small amount of machinery in the modern, up-to-date packinghouse or slaughterhouse, glue and fertilizer works, cotton oil mills, sausage factories, etc. There must be power to run the oleo machines, the sausage machines, the meat cutters, the lard mixers at the lowest minimum cost.

When the new plant of the Cudahy Packing Co. was built in Sioux City, Ia., it was but natural, therefore, that the management should have cast its eye around for electrical apparatus. A contract being entered into with the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co., of 1515 Old Colony Building, Chicago, for the installation of such electrical apparatus as was necessary. Mr. C. O. Fitch, the electrical engineer of the packing company referred to, has supplied the information about the apparatus installed, and we present also illustrations of this part of the mechanism of the Sioux City plant.

A 50 h. p. motor, speed 650, runs two of the well-known Anderson dryers, pickers and a 100-foot conveyor. A 35 h. p. motor, speed 700, runs a bone mill, two shakers and four 300-foot conveyors. Another similar motor, speed 700, runs two friction elevators raising about 2,500 lb at the rate of 100 feet a minute, and also one ice crusher. Another motor of the same capacity, speed 700, runs one friction elevator about 100 feet per minute, two hashers and two choppers. Another 35 h. p. motor, speed 700, furnishes the power to run six oleo kettles, three hashers, two oleo presses, one agitator and one scrap pump. There is just one more motor of this same capacity, speed 700, which runs one friction elevator, one Ferris wheel hog hoist, on hog scraper, one hog dumper, one ro-

two box-nailing machines, sandpapering machines, a shock elevator and a barrel washer. Another 25 h. p. motor, speed 750, runs one bone crusher (occasionally), one head saw, one thigh bone saw, and one hoof pincher. A motor of the same capacity and speed runs two 6-inch Sturtevant fans, one shaper, one glue grinder and one glue crusher. Another 25 h. p. motor, speed 750, drives hoisting machinery

motor, speed 800, which runs three lard rolls, one lard agitator, one worm elevator, two lard pumps and one crimper. A 10 h. p. motor, speed 820, runs one 2-inch to 10-inch pipe cutting machine, one shaper, one emery is yet another 25 h. p. motor, speed 750, which is running two friction elevators, speed about 100 feet per minute, loaded up to 2,500 lb. Coming down to those effective wheel, one 30-inch lathe, one No. 5 drill press and one 6-inch fan for two blacksmiths. Another 10 h. p. motor of the same speed, runs one meat stuffer, two capping machines, one can washing machine and one conveyor. A 5 h. p. motor, speed 925, drives a glue cutter, and another motor of the same horsepower and speed runs one 150-foot hog conveyor. All the motors mentioned are belted.

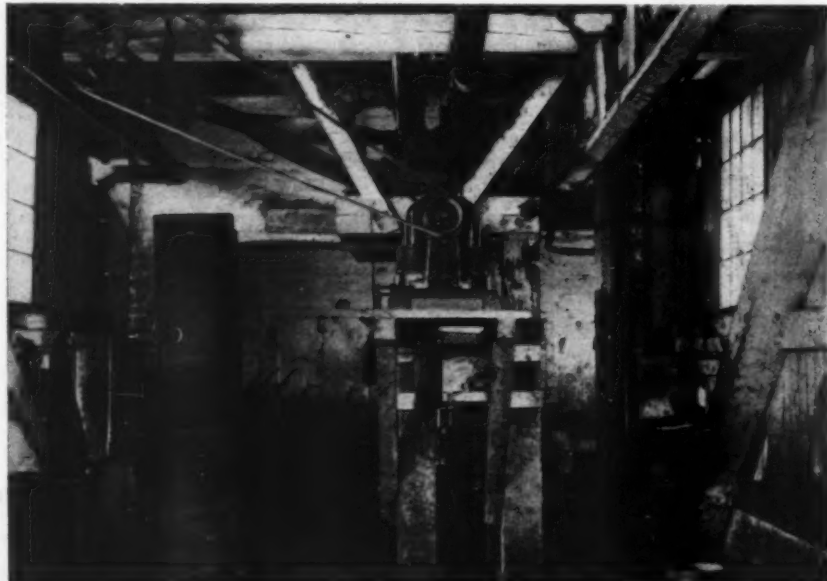
Mr. Fitch, who is in charge of the entire electrical department of the Cudahy Co., is an expert in his particular and exacting line of work, and eminently qualified to fill the arduous duties of his position.

Mr. C. H. Wilmerding, than whom there are few in the electrical field better known, is the Western manager of the Crocker-Wheeler Co.'s interests, with headquarters in Chicago. He is the former president of the National Electric Light Association and a gentleman thoroughly cognizant with the technical and executive work of large electrical installations.

Mr. Wilmerding is fortunate to have had such a well-posted man as Mr. Fitch to deal with, and the latter gentleman in turn found in Mr. Wilmerding a sound business man, whose fulfillment of the contract was satisfactory in every particular. Mr. Fitch states that the electric plant was not installed with a view of making pictures, and he apologized for the photos furnished "The National Provisioner," from which were made the engravings. Western Manager Wilmerding, who secured the business, may well be proud of his company's splendid work in the Cudahy plant, which stands as an exhibit of the reliability of their electrical apparatus.

NO USE TRYING TO DODGE THE ISSUE.

We have approached an era when the person who adopts system in his business, no matter what the system, so it be a good one,



CROCKER-WHEELER ELECTRIC CO.
Showing 5 H. P. Motor Driving Hog Carrier Chain.

for three killing beds, a sheep hoist, a fat cutter, a grindstone and a blood pump. There motors of smaller capacity, there is a 15 h. p.

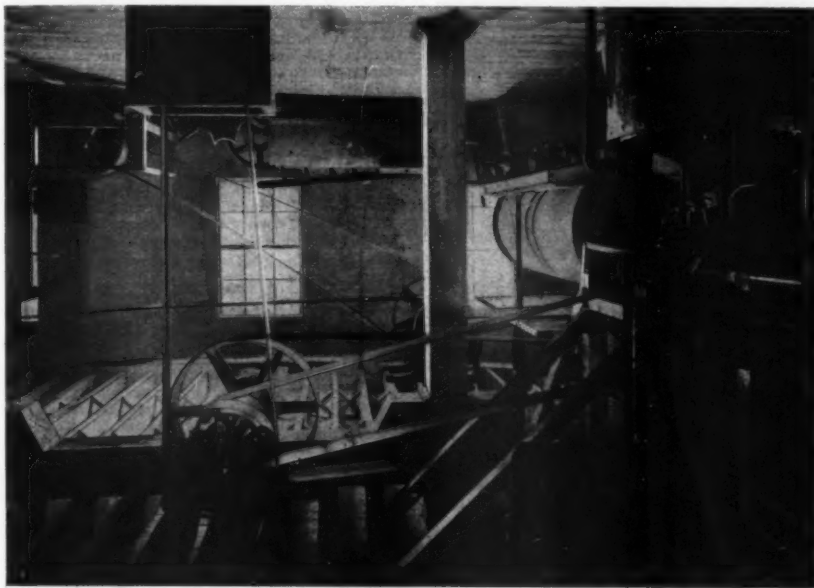
is going to succeed; where the other fellow who labors from early morning until night, and labors without system, is going to fail.

Statistics show that 90 per cent. out of every 100 per cent. of merchants fail. There is a very good excuse for this, and what is it?

A deep investigation into this matter shows that merchants make much larger profits than banking institutions, yet they constantly fall by the way side. Banks do business on a profit of from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent., and make money, and merchants, especially grocery men, make, 10, 15 to 25 per cent. profit on their goods and fail. This is a low estimate, but it is preferable to underestimate than to exaggerate.

ARE THE SCALES CORRECT?

It is rarely that the scales in the average factory receive the attention and care they should. It is too often taken for granted that these are always correct. With an unreliable or faulty scales it is a very easy matter to suffer great losses by unknowingly giving overweight in sales. A scales weighing light occasions much trouble and annoyance, and lays the seller open to the suspicion of dishonest dealing. Serious consequences are avoided by having all the scales periodically examined and overhauled and also very frequently tested by standard weights. The steam and large amount of moisture usually present in the sausage fac-



CROCKER-WHEELER ELECTRIC CO.

Showing 15 H. P. Motor in Lard Refinery, Driving Worm Elevator, Lard Rolls and Agitators.

In the first place, who ever heard of a bank closing its books and allowing a shortage of even so small an amount as one cent go by unnoticed? Does the book-keeper rest until that error is laid bare? No. Every copper must be accounted for in a bank. Did you ever go to a bank and try to get 26 cents for 25 cents? If you haven't, don't try it. But you have often gone to your grocer and got 26 cents, 27 cents, 28 cents, 29 cents, and even as high as 30 cents for 25 cents.

There has been an old-established custom among merchants, especially those who retail their goods by weight, to keep their customers in good spirits by giving them just an extra measure of tea, coffee or spices, to make full weight and make the beam on the scale go up with a thump. This is what is termed down weight, and is something thrown in for good measure. Merchants are too careless about their profits. Their whole success lies in what they make out of their goods after they have paid for them at the wholesalers. The only way to get all of your profits will be to properly weigh your goods. Don't give away your entire stock to keep a customer in good humor. Use a scale that will tell you when you have given enough; use a scale that will show you to the fraction of a cent what you are giving, and to a fraction of a cent if you are losing. Treat your goods as money; think of them as money; handle them as money, for they are in fact money. You paid for them in money; they have a purchasing power, and any one who gets them expects to exchange money for them. Then, why not handle them so? Find a system by which you can do this. The money weight system will put any merchant in the land on an equal footing with the banker, and as his profits are much larger his success must be in proportion. This is system, and we will school you in the same free of charge. Address all inquiries to The Computing Scale Co., Dayton, O.

The Hico Oil Mill, of Hico, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The purpose is to erect and operate a cottonseed oil mill at that place. The corporators are: W. Scott, E. B. Harrold, R. M. Cart, of Fort Worth, Tex., and C. H. Becini, of Broomwood, Tex.

tory, constantly enveloping the scales, have a tendency to rust their bearings, thereby causing them to work stiff. This accumulation of rust, if not removed, soon impairs the accuracy of the scales.

The steel bearings of all platform scales exposed to the action of water or brine,

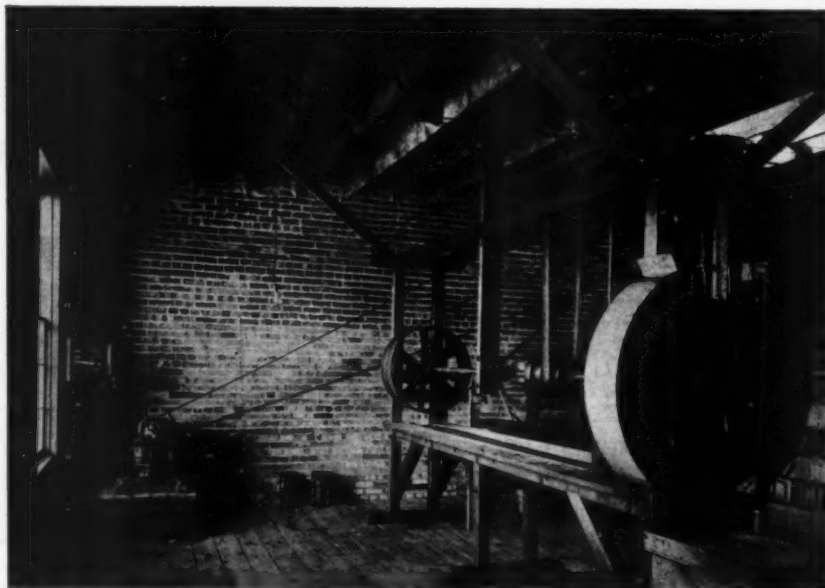
Trade Chronicle

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 616,986. AUTOMATIC WATERING TROUGH. Truman E. Stevens, Blair, Neb. Filed May 23, 1898.
 617,011. EGG CRATE. Robert E. L. Gray, Tornado, W. Va. Filed April 26, 1898.
 617,027. DOOR HANGER TRACK. Lewis A. Kirk, Valparaiso, Ind. Filed Feb. 25, 1898.
 617,057. GREASE TRAP. Henry Sieben, Kansas City, Mo., assignor of one-half to B. H. Smith, same place. Filed March 30, 1898.
 617,079. BONE BLACK SUBSTITUTE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURE. Charles Catlett, Staunton, Va. Filed Jan. 25, 1897.
 617,178. BUTCHERS' SAW. George Musser, Hoboken, N. J. Filed Sept. 22, 1898.
 617,218. LIQUID COOLING APPARATUS. George A. Barnard, New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 28, 1897.
 617,259. SOAP HANGER. Edmund Roc-nius, Grand Rapids, Wis. Filed Dec. 10, 1897.
 617,266. MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR, ETC. Edwin B. Watson, London, England, assignor to the Foods' Enrichment Syndicate, Ltd., same place. Filed March 29, 1898.
 617,282. MACHINE FOR KNEADING SOAP. Anatole Des Cressonnières and Ernest Des Cressonnières, Brussels, Belgium. Filed Aug. 16, 1898.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 32,324. CHIP LAUNDRY SOAP. Allen Conkling, Chicago, Ill. Filed Oct. 27, 1898. Essential feature—The letters "C. C. Co." Used since Oct. 1, 1898.



CROCKER-WHEELER ELECTRIC CO.
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should have applied to them an impervious coating, laid on sufficiently thin, to allow the usual free working of these parts.
 A small outlay for periodical overhauling will prove in the end a profitable investment.

- 32,328. CERTAIN NAMED CANNED GOODS AND OLIVE OIL. Moos & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 11, 1898. Essential feature—The word "Lazore." Used since 1894.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

ADAMS ICE CO., Chicago; capital \$10,000; deal in ice; incorporators—Max Wartmann, Joseph Seidl, Charles Seidl.

THE STEWART TANNING CO. of West Berkely, Cal.; capital stock \$20,000. The subscribers are—Robert Stewart, W. M. Stewart, William Whitney, M. G. Richardson and S. C. Archibald.

succulent green corn and the appetizing oyster that one is inclined to consult this tempting bill of fare when arranging for a golden wedding banquet.

THE HORNE & DANZ CO.

A firm that stands very high in the estimation of all who have used the product of that firm is The Horne & Danz Company, of



CROCKER-WHEELER ELECTRIC CO.

Engine Room in Packinghouse Plant, Showing One 130 K. W. and One 55 K. W. Dynamo, Belted to Two Corliss Engines; Showing Switchboard also.

PEOPLE'S HYGIENIC ICE MANUFACTURING CO. Principal office, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ice and coal. Authorized capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: F. A. Schmitt, F. Klie, G. H. Wade, Jas. Lever, Brooklyn.

NIAGARA FALLS ICE PALACE CO. Principal office, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Construction of ice palace. Authorized capital, \$3,000. Paid in, \$1,000. Incorporators: L. Davis, I. Irwin, Niagara Falls; J. Tybach, Ontario, Can.

NEW YORK GROCERY CO. Principal office, New York City. Groceries and produce \$11,400. Incorporators: E. Zemmer, New York; F. W. Eckhardt, Brooklyn; F. O. Peckvisions. Authorized capital, \$20,000. Paid in, ham, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

PACIFIC COAST MACHINERY CO. Principal office, San Francisco, Cal. To manufacture all kinds of machinery and do commission business. Authorized capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: I. F. McCrossen, G. H. Larkin, F. S. King, L. V. Costello, C. A. Warren, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST AND MEXICAN COMMERCIAL CO. Principal office, San Francisco, Cal. To deal in wines, fruits, provisions, etc. Authorized capital, \$50,000. Subscribed capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: I. M. Gray, A. Kraus, E. J. White, San Francisco; H. Kirschham, H. V. Moorehouse, San Jose.

United States Printing Co's Calender.

One of the most beautiful and artistic calendars which has come to "The National Provisioner" office is that of the United States Printing Co., of 101 North Third street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who make a specialty of high art color work in labels and wrappings for all sorts of package goods. The title of the company is set up in attractive red letters with golden embroidery, and each of the twelve months is superbly illustrated by a fine picture in colors of the various fruits, vegetables, etc., peculiar to their season. So vividly natural is the portrayal of the delicious pineapple, the luscious strawberry, the

Answers to Correspondents.

IGNORANCE, S. I.—Shallot is a culinary vegetable nearly allied to garlic, having similar but milder bulbs, which are used in seasoning, at times, in sausages. It is also used in pickles. Shallot is sometimes known under the name of scallion.

"TROY" asks—"Is blood albumen made in this country and if much of it is made?" Yes, large quantities are made, in Chicago especially, and the trade seems to be a profitable one. We will have more to say on this subject in subsequent issues.

"SELLER"—It is not the rule of the New York Produce Exchange in determining the tare on lard to remove the lard by dry heat or steam. The tare is ascertained by scraping thoroughly the lard from the packages, the empty packages then weighed and the lard replaced. The weight of the refilled package is then considered the gross weight.

JOHN O'C. asks: "Is such a thing as artificial whalebone made?" Ans.—Yes. The imitation article is made from sinews and the genital organs of animals. These are impregnated while in a fresh condition with a solution containing chrome-alum and common salt, in the proportions necessary to produce the desired horn-like appearance and flexibility.

F. W. W.—No, it is not a great deal of trouble to prepare chipped beef. The beef for this is pickled for about a month in the same way as corned beef. Smoke the cured beef for forty-eight hours, and hang in a drying room for ten days or two weeks. Slice or chip the beef by the requisite machinery, and pack into boxes for market. (2) Shoulder clods are smoked in the same way as beef hams. (3) For detailed information we refer you to our "Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook," where you will find all information.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, as follows:

	Nov. 1 to Jan. 4— 1898-99.	1897-98.
Chicago	2,020,000	1,515,000
Kansas City	700,000	640,000
Omaha	480,000	290,000
St. Louis	435,000	285,000
Indianapolis	285,000	257,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	95,000	139,000
Cudahy, Wis.	166,000	153,000
Cincinnati	193,000	165,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	256,000	92,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	169,200	134,000



CROCKER-WHEELER ELECTRIC CO.

Showing 35 H. P. Motor Driving Machinery in Oleo Building.

the addition of a new lard pail factory, which gives them an output 50 per cent. greater than before. They have their own electric plant, which furnishes light and power for the factory. All the cars in which the pails are shipped are made from specifications furnished by the firm, and, as a consequence pails are never damaged in shipping, which is a strong point in their favor.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa....	114,600	96,600
Sioux City, Iowa.....	98,000	75,000
Cleveland, Ohio	98,000	98,000
Louisville, Ky.	117,000	102,000
St. Paul, Minn.	66,000	66,000
Nebraska City, Neb....	61,000	31,000

Above and all other. .5,710,000 4,540,000
—Price Current.

Ice and Refrigeration

—George Smith, the ice dealer at Tiffin, O., will soon begin the erection of a 12-ton ice plant in that city.

—It is understood that the Pabst Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., is going to erect a cold storage building at Coffeyville.

—The structure of the new ice plant, 50 by 150 feet, at Rockville, N. Y., for the Nassau Manufacturing Co. is rapidly progressing toward completion.

—J. P. Squire & Co., of Boston, will, in the spring, or early summer erect a cold storage house on the site of the building vacated by George L. Moore & Son.

—Charles Guthridge, of Toledo, O., and T. A. Dempsey, of Westerville, O., have in hand the matter of erecting a large creamery at Westerville. The surrounding farmers have already pledged 600 cows to its supply.

—Capt. Irving Dudley, a native of Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y., and superintendent of the Monmouth Ice Co., was stricken with apoplexy while on his way home, in Long Branch, N. J., and died before medical aid could be summoned.

—The Thibodaux Oyster & Ice Co., Ltd., of Thibodaux, La., has secured a site in that place for the location of its business. The old plant of W. H. Ragan & Co. is known as the Thibodaux Ice Factory. The purchasers will put in an entire new machine, which will cost about \$21,000.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Twenty-sixth Ward Brewery Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been filed with the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y. The directors for the first year are: Wolf Shapiro, Samuel Max, Aaron Altman, Morris Cohen, Samuel Greenberg, Abraham Wender, Davis Cohen and Isaac Black, all of Brooklyn.

—The combined effect of the drouth and the rinder pest has been so severe upon the South African herds and flocks that a famine is threatened in meat supplies, and on this account there is found to be a great necessity for cold storage plants. A bill is before the Cape Colony Parliament asking for government aid to local authorities for this purpose.

—The Consolidated Ice Company, of the Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., hoping to dispense with the use of a large number of its 3,000 horses, is seeking to change the motive power of its delivery wagons. The company require 1,000 horseless wagons, and has invited proposals for plans of construction. The motor power to be used must of necessity be

powerful, and the experiment is expected to settle the question as to whether horseless wagons are practicable for heavy work.

—It is said that the ice houses of Greater New York will hold about 4,000,000 tons, and that they are practically filled every spring after a good cold winter, but if it is mild, the supply comes from Lake Champlain and the lakes and rivers of the Eastern States. There have been a few seasons when ice had to be brought from Norway to New York, but probably that may never occur again because the artificial ice manufactories are in the field, and able to make good any deficit in the natural supply.

—The General Commercial Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with \$1,000,000 capital, has purchased land on the water front at Annandale, Staten Island, upon which will be erected the biggest artificial ice plant in the world. R. B. Ayres, Empire Building, New York City, who is president of the Block Lighting & Power Co., is one of the leading organizers of the company. Interested in the company are W. J. Woodcock and A. L. Ayres. It is registered with the Corporation Trust Company of Jersey City. Four of the buildings are 500 feet each; one 350 feet, and one 250 feet. The machinery is being contracted for.

Wolf Co.'s Patriotic Calendar.

"Our New Year's Greeting" from the Fred W. Wolf Co., of Chicago, the extensive manufacturers of the Linde Ice Machines, ammonia fittings, ice factory supplies, beet sugar machinery, etc., is in the form of a beautiful calendar on which Cupid in Camp is typified by lovely girls in the uniform of the U. S. A. The six scenes represent "On Guard—Cupid in Camp;" "Cupid on Deck—Hurrah for Dewey;" "Rough Riders;" "Jolly Taps;" "Cadets," and "A Maneuver."

The handsomely lithographed sheets are held together by a bit of red, white and blue silk ribbon. The whole calendar is an expensive work of art, and a tribute to lithographer's skill. The Wolf Co. thus perpetuates patriotic sentiment, and shows its usual up-to-date-ness and enterprise.

Mrs. L. S. Merimee, formerly cashier of the Currie Fertilizer Co. has entered into partnership with Edwin L. Foitz, of the Louisville (Ky.) Fertilizer Works.

A LETTER FROM CANADA'S COMMISSIONER.

Prof. Robertson, of Ottawa, Comments on "The National Provisioner's" Article Concerning Belgium's Meat Restrictions.

We are glad to publish the following very interesting letter from Prof. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, of Ottawa, Canada:

Dominion of Canada,
Department of Agriculture,
Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, Jan. 2, 1899.

Editor "The National Provisioner":—

Your favor of the 28th November to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture was overlooked for some time. I am directed to say to you that your article on the importation of cattle and frozen meat into Belgium has been read with much interest.

I send you under another cover a copy of the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1897, a copy of the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, and a copy of the Regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture in regard to the importation of live cattle into Canada.

The supervision of the abattoirs and the killing of cattle in Canada is in the hands of local Boards of Health, which are under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments, and not that of the Dominion Government.

I shall be glad if you will send me a copy of "The National Provisioner" addressed to me here: Professor Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada. I enclose herewith express order for the amount of one year's subscription, beginning with the first issue of January, 1899.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner.

Tests of Our Canned Meats.

In view of the statements regarding the nutritive value of American canned meats, tending to injure foreign and domestic trade in these goods, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has called upon the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations for a statement of the conclusions of scientific experts on the matter. This statement is that "the high nutritive value of American canned meats has been established repeatedly by thorough and impartial tests conducted by scientific experts."

Bordeaux Wants Treaty of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce, of Bordeaux, France, has again presented a memorial to the French Government urging the pressing necessity of opening negotiations for a treaty of commerce with this country.

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They are the most Durable in the market.
They are thoroughly air tight, moisture proof and odorless.
They contain no tar and have no odor.

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packinghouses, are more extensively used than any other papers made, entirely on account of their merit.

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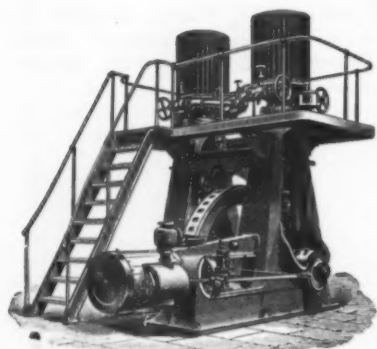
The P & B PAPERS and the P & B PAINTS are entirely acid and alkali proof. They are also unaffected by extremes in temperature.

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ERRA FRICK, Gen'l Man. & Sec.
A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager Ice
& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular for 1896, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Circular, 1896. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES. Send for High Speed Engine Circular, 1896.

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REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING... MACHINES

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**BEST AND CHEAPEST
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*Inspections and tests made to determine the
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frigerating or Ice Making Plant. Errors of
Construction Located and Corrected. . . .*

Designs, Specifications & Estimates Prepared.

*Expert supervision given for purchasers having
plants in prospect or in process of erection.*

**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN
BE FOUND ON PAGE 42.**

EXTERMINATING RATS AND OTHER VERMIN IN PACKINGHOUSES, ETC.

There has long been a decided call for a concern that could be relied upon for the cleaning out of rats, mice, roaches, etc., from packinghouses, warehouses, meat markets, hotels, houses and flats, and the firm of Herzog, Rabe & Co., of 136 Liberty street, New York, are now prepared to take any and all contracts in this line of work. They have a number of years' practical experience in this country and abroad, which eminently fits them for soliciting this class of business. They are provided with a large number of ferrets, trained dogs, etc., which enables them to give a guarantee to keep any establishment perfectly clean from vermin for two years, and this concern claims that at the end of that time such place will remain free from this trouble because of certain preparation, etc., in this business. There is but little doubt that this concern will have a large amount of business among packinghouses, hotels, etc., of the country, as they hold themselves in readiness to go anywhere and estimate upon work, whether it be large or small.

PRESERVATIVE CO.'S RED BOOK.

The Preservative Mfg. Co., of 12 Cedar street, New York, has issued the first edition of what they call their "Red Book." The frequent demands made upon them for a price list of all grades of Preservative, and of the numerous specialties manufactured by them, impelled this company to issue this very comprehensive and interesting booklet. It is conveniently divided into different classifications showing the uses of this valuable product in the preservation of dairy products—milk, cream, butter and cheese. Preservative is manufactured for a large variety of purposes,

ARCTIC FREEZING CO.,**Cold Storage and Freezing**

119, 120 & 121 WEST ST.,

Telephone 1053 CORTLANDT.

NEW YORK.

BOOTHMAN & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

for fresh meat, sausage meat, etc., for washing dressed beef, mutton, lamb, pork, etc., for preventing poultry from spoiling and sliming, for curing, corning and preserving beef, pork, hams, bacon, etc. It is used by leading packers. It is used on game, birds and fish. It is used on fruits, vegetables, and in beverages. This product is of great value, not only in packinghouses, but also in households, restaurants and hotels.

During the twenty-two years Preservative has been before the public, it has received the award of many medals and diplomas, and also thousands of testimonials from those who have used it, in all parts of the world. These facts are the strongest recommendations that could be given to the product. Those interested should send at once to the manufacturers for a copy of this pamphlet.

The Swifts in Town.

Messrs. G. F. and E. C. Swift, of Swift and Company, were in New York Thursday en route for the West from Washington, where the former gentleman had something to say before the War Investigating Commission about the aspersions cast upon American beef by General Miles. We understand that Mr. L. F. Swift was also in the metropolis on Thursday.

F. W. Vanderbeck. S. Cochrane. G. W. Fleir. W. Callaghan.

A. VANDERBECK'S SON & CO.Wholesale Dealers in **Mutton, Lamb and Veal, "PULLED WOOL."**

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Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers.

Inspection invited.

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This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

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Our reputation and guarantee back of all our work. That is worth something, isn't it? And they cost no more than the inferior makes. Write for Catalogue.

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Selected from the choicest of our immense daily production.

Cured and smoked to give them a mild, sweet flavor.

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and its Affiliated Lines.**

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—We have rarely before seen the tallow market better situated, statistically, for control of holders than at present. It is true a substantial advance has been made in prices through a recent period, and that there would be a possibility of exporters halting for a while, naturally by reason of the late sharp improvement. But, on the other hand, there is hardly any material quantity of desirable tallow to be had at once after the recent close takings of the exporters and home trade buyers, while of all grades the stocks are more moderate than possibly ever before at this time of the year. After sales of 250 hhds. city this week at 4, of which 150 hhds. to the home trade, there is only one lot of 100 hhds. to be had, and for this the melter asks 4½. Just now two of the leading melters are putting up a good portion of their make in tierces, one of them entirely, while they had sold this tierced stock ahead, and have very little of it to offer. This brings the offerings of city in hhds. now weekly to not more than 250 hhds. to 300 hhds., after deducting about 220 hhds. to 230 hhds. of the weekly make that go in regularly on contracts to the home trade. It will be seen, then, that the quantity of city in hhds. now offered weekly has probably never before been of so small volume, while the fact that German demand has run largely on tierced goods, because of the ability to use the packages, while the hogheads would be essentially a loss to the buyers there, has greater significance when it is considered that it has been bought up ahead of production, and that it has become about as scarce as the make in hogheads. Moreover, all choice out-of-town in tierces has been bought up so freely lately that the reduced supply enables holders to be very independent. Besides, at the West, and, indeed, all over the country, tallow has had brisk consumptive demand, and stocks have been brought down close. Then, again, the foreign markets have been hardening. The auction sale in London on Wednesday showed the largest offering, while it was more closely bought up than in a long while. There were 2,250 casks offered and 2,000 casks sold at 3d. advance of country made in tierces here. Sales have been

275,000 lb at 3½ to 4¼, as to quality. City edible is very scarce, and is held up to 5, while all edible is quoted within the range of 4¼ to 5. The city melters had sold further quantities of prime city in tierces at 4¼ for 300 tierces, but they now ask 4½. At Chicago 4½ is held on prime packers, and 4½@4¼ for edible, where 1,200 tierces have been sold at 4½@4¼; No. 2 at 3½@3½; No. 1 city renderers there at 4; prime country at 3½@4; No. 2 do. at 3¼@3½.

On Thursday in New York the contract deliveries of city, amounting to about 230 hhds., went in on the basis of the latest sale, or at 4. There was no change in the situation outlined in our review. The little city in hhds. to be had was held at 4½, and had 4 bid.

OLEO-STEARINE.—It has been easy to get another ¼ advance this week, while at the close the pressers want 1-16 more money, and are in a position to be quite confident. The local compound lard people have been compelled to buy, and their wants have been sufficient to about take up the accumulations in pressers hands. The make is not large

since oleo stock is being made freely for the Dutch markets. The sales here have been 225,000 lb. city and out-of-town, chiefly the former, at 5 9-16, and 50,000 lb at 5½, closing at 5½ bid. At Chicago there have been sellers at 5½, but at the close 5½ is asked there.

LARD STEARINE.—Nothing done here, with lard refiners well supplied by their own makes. Quoted at about 6½ for Western.

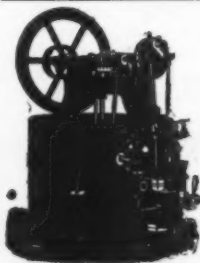
GREASE.—After the large sales of the previous week there has naturally been a quieter feeling. But there is much less desirable stock on offer, and a very strong feeling prevails over prices. "A" white quoted at 3¼@3½, "B" white at 3¼@3½, bone and house at 3¼@3½, yellow at 2½@3½.

GREASE STEARINE has been taken up to a fair extent, while desirable lots are at very strong prices. Yellow quoted at 3½@3¾, and white at 4.

LARD OIL.—Not in many years has the demand from consumers been as large and general as this winter season, or, say, within the last two months. The result is that

WELCH & WELCH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Resins, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine and other articles used by Soap makers and other manufacturers.
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Telephone, 1969 Broad. NEW YORK.



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WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,

383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK.

SOAP MATERIALS and Receivers of Tallow, Grease, Pork and Beef Scrap.

***** PROMPT RETURNS. *****

the pressers in no instance are carrying large stocks, although their productions have been much more extensive. The tone over prices varies, as lard may become firm or otherwise, but, on the whole, from the figures that prevailed in the fall months there has been a decided improvement. The demands this week have not been quite so brisk as previously, but, on the whole, have been very fair. Sales range from 46 to 48.

CORN OIL.—Exporters are getting to work again on any surplus of the productions, as all soap materials are urgently wanted on the other side, while with the increased outlet for the supplies affairs are improved all around, and better prices are possible than a fortnight since. Prices range from 3.40 to 3.75 for large and small lots.

Friday's Markets.

OLEO STEARINE was 5% bid here and 5% asked. Sales in Chicago, 250,000 pounds at the advance to 5½.

TALLOW.—Little done for the day on the small stocks. A very strong feeling. City, in hds., at 4 bid and 4¼ and over asked. Of country made sales of 85,000 pounds at 3¾@ 4¼, as to quality. The West keeps strong at the advance quoted.

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on Jan. 1, 1899.

The stocks of provisions in Chicago on Jan. 1 were given in brief in this journal last week. To-day we publish them in full:

	Dec. 31, 1898.	Dec. 31, 1897.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.....	43,908	12,761
Mess pork, winter packed season '97-'98.....	48,911	70,132
Mess pork winter packed (old), '96-'97.....	10,256	205
Other kinds of pork bbls.....	53,969	43,117
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '98, tcs.....	*30,374	52,342
P. S. lard, from Oct. 1, '97, to Oct. 1, '98.....	31,784	83,604
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '97.....	12,000	
Other kinds of lard.....	5,186	5,572
S. R. middles, lbs.....	45,089,577	19,951,215
S. C. middles, lbs.....	3,937,911	2,352,776
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs.....	4,950,198	7,104,354
L. C. middles, lbs.....	559,015	517,275
D. S. shoulders, lbs.....	2,669,828	1,161,202
S. P. hams, lbs.....	45,895,254	41,625,330
S. P. hams, lbs.....	45,895,254	41,625,198
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	15,309,235	11,816,572
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	6,218,330	5,657,736
S. P. Cal. or pic. h'ms, lbs.....	18,287,100	12,018,736
S. P. Boston sh'd's, lbs.....	3,579,913	2,305,968
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....	19,344,463	16,425,742
Other cuts of meats, lbs.....	22,553,976	22,902,197

*Includes lard in storage tanks.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received, Dec., 1898.	Shipped, Dec., 1898.
Pork, bbls.....	103	19,681
Lard, gross weight, lbs.....	6,797,034	54,331,004
Meats, gr. weight, lbs.....	24,448,697	84,138,603
Live hogs, No.....	1,108,062	51,654
Dressed hogs, No.....	111	26,532

Average weight of hogs received December, 239 lbs.; December, 1897, 245 lbs.; December, 1896, 254 lbs.

Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, on Dec. 31, 1898.

	Dec. 31, 1898.	Dec. 31, 1897.
Mess pork, bbls.....	659	1,241
Other kinds pork, bbls.....	2,587	2,564
P. S. lard contr., tcs.....	2,804	1,307
Other kinds lard, tcs.....	963	933
S. R. middles, lbs.....	6,806,165	3,499,414
S. C. middles, lbs.....	3,227,881	1,731,721
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs.....	6,313,711	3,390,200
L. C. middles, lbs.....	65,067	198,337
D. S. shoulders, lbs.....	1,266,097	1,177,993
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	455,466	639,326
S. P. hams, lbs.....	9,804,521	9,452,003
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	2,578,476	1,952,838
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	3,008,876	2,006,321
S. P. Cal. or pic. h'ms, lbs.....	5,253,575	2,822,938
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....	5,000,655	2,209,343
Other cut meats, lbs.....	4,529,495	4,174,148

LIVE HOGS.

	Dec., 1898.	Dec., 1897.
Received.....	289,433	167,632
Shipped.....	945	2,853
Driven out.....	288,488	163,916

Average weight of hogs received December, 1898, 274 lbs.; December, 1897, 299 lbs.

Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on Dec. 31, 1898.

	Dec. 31, 1898.	Dec. 31, 1897.
Mess pork, bbls.....	694	571
Other kinds pork, bbls.....	2,193	2,113
P. S. lard, contr., tcs.....	3,731	4,132
Other kinds lard, tcs.....	5,890	2,444
S. R. middles, lbs.....	9,694,006	6,612,291
S. C. middles, lbs.....	3,656,925	1,850,312
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs.....	5,843,305	4,521,464
L. C. middles, lbs.....	156,770	110,660
D. S. shoulders, lbs.....	3,227,848	3,656,253
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	2,368,641	1,498,060
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	268,981	1,379,006
S. P. hams, lbs.....	13,181,388	13,947,280
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	3,472,428	3,443,412
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.....	3,954,153	3,338,370
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....	3,275,920	3,316,905
Other cuts meat, lbs.....	7,422,106	6,835,454

LIVE HOGS.

	Dec., 1898.	Dec., 1897.
Received.....	381,927	363,204
Shipped.....	23,822	23,864
Driven out.....	369,457	336,117

Stocks of Provisions in Milwaukee on Dec. 31, 1898.

	Dec. 31, 1898.	Dec. 31, 1897.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.....	1,845	975
Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls.....	533	385
Mess pork, win. pkd., bbls.....		5,799
Other kinds pork, bbls.....	3,337	5,256

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission and Export Dealers,

523 Rialto Building.

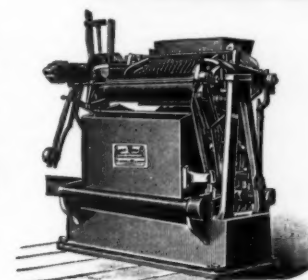
CHICAGO.

Tallow, Grease,
Stearines, Provisions,
Fertilizing Materials,
Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.

P. S. lard, contr., tcs.....	2,215	1,171
Other kinds lard, tcs.....	668	706
S. R. middles, lbs.....	1,903,619	1,485,127
S. C. middles, lbs.....	2,082,672	1,286,758
Ex. S. C. middles lbs.....	637,997	588,313
L. C. middles, lbs.....	55,963	112,966
D. S. shoulders, lbs.....	284,737	155,646
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	619,410	673,325
S. P. hams, lbs.....	3,633,560	7,000,130
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	1,286,691	1,734,001
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	266,010	457,950
S. P. Cal. or pic. h'ms, lbs.....	2,057,350	1,372,100
S. P. Boston sh'd's, lbs.....		1,800
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....	811,000	884,450
Other cuts of meats, lbs.....	2,819,873	5,073,765

MOONEY AND BUETER
32 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES
SOAP DIES
FURNISHED
ON APPLICATION
BOX PRINTING PLATES

AUTOMATIC WEIGHING and BAGGING MACHINES



for
Cotton-
seed
Oil
Mills.

The machines are all equipped with a new Counting Device or Register, enabling the user to obtain an absolutely correct count of every sack filled through the machine.

The Modern Fertilizer, Phosphate, Cement or Seed-stuff Plant, is not complete without a Modern Weighing or Bagging Machine. It will be found a great money saver.

One of the most important and practical inventions of the age pertaining to the cottonseed industry.

With the help of one man to adjust the sack and remove it when filled, this machine is capable of automatically weighing and filling 1,800 to 2,000 sacks in a day of ten hours.

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Weighing Machine Dept., The Pratt & Whitney Co.,
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COTTOLINE

A COMBINATION OF PURE VEGETABLE OIL AND WHOLESOME BEEF SUET, IS UNEQUALLED FOR SHORTENING AND FRYING PURPOSES.

LARD COMPOUND

Manufactured by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

CHICAGO.
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NEW YORK.
PITTSBURGH.

MONTREAL.
BALTIMORE.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	15/	15/	\$6.18
Bacon	20/	25/	1 M.
Lard, tcs	17/6	25/	1 M.
Cheese	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter	25/	25/	2 M.
Tallow	17/6	25/	1 M.
Beef, per to	4/	5/	1 M.
Pork, per bbl	3/	3/6	3.60 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/8 a 3/4 d. Cork for orders, 3/8 a 3/4 d.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs
Jersey City.....	2,659	4	674	13,184	11,782
Sixtieth st.....	2,800	78	1,968	13,361	
Fortieth St.....					18,574
Hoboken.....	2,486	39	40	1,117	
Lehigh Val. B. R.	1,923				3,384
Scattering.....			82	40	
Totals.....	9,858	121	2,764	26,761	31,110
Totals last week.	8,818	148	1,889	22,604	31,428

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
Eastmans Company.....			1,800
Nelson Morris.....			3,000
Armour & Co.....			2,500
Swift and Company.....			1,963
J. Shamburg & Son.....	425		
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	425		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.....	392		
W. A. Sherman.....	180		
L. S. Dillenback.....		30	
A. E. Outerbridge & Co.....	30		125
G. F. Lough & Co.....	14	40	

Total shipments.....	1,426	192	9,788
Total shipments last week.....	1,382	197	11,318
Boston exports this week.....	1,066	2,327	10,390
Baltimore.....	1,150		1,410
Philad'a.....	476		1,200
Portland.....	381	166	482
Norfolk.....	324		
To London.....	418		
To Liverpool.....	2,916	2,327	22,745
To Glasgow.....	1,024		
To Bristol.....	250	166	
To Hull.....	180		
To Bermuda and West Indies	94	192	125
Totals to all ports.....	4,925	2,685	23,570
" " " last week.....	7,886	7,215	26,559

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 20 a 5 45
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 75 a 5 15
Common native steers.....	4 25 a 4 70
Stags and Oxen.....	2 90 a 5 00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 00 a 4 60
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 20 a 5 45

LIVE CALVES.

Te market was quite active this week, with fair receipts. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " common to good, per lb.....	5 1/2 a 7

LIVE HOGS.

The market was fully 10c. higher this week, owing to the good demand. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.), extreme.....	a 4 00
Hogs, heavy.....	a 4 10
Hogs, light to medium.....	a 4 10
Pigs.....	4 20 a 4 25
Roughs.....	3 10 a 3 60

CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards.—Hogs fairly active, strong to 5c. higher. Prospects late weaker. Light hogs, \$3.45@3.80; mixed packers, \$3.60@3.85; heavy shipping grades, \$3.55@3.90; rough packing grades, \$3.55@3.65. Hogs closed slow; packers bought 27,100; shippers, 5,000; left over, 3,000. Estimated receipts of hogs for to-morrow, 32,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hog market active, 5c. to 10c. higher, at \$3.25@3.85.

EAST BUFFALO.

Receipts of hogs, 45 cars. Market shade

lower. Yorkers, light, \$3.80; good, \$3.82 1/2@3.85; pigs, \$3.65@3.70; mixed, \$3.85; mediums, \$3.87 1/2@3.90; choice heavy, \$3.90; roughs, 3.15@3.30. Estimated receipts of hogs to-day were 49 cars; shipments, 36 cars; shipped to New York, 22 cars; official to New York yesterday, 14 cars; on sale, 45 cars. Market closing strong. Yorkers, light, \$3.82 1/2@3.85; good weights, \$3.85@3.87 1/2; mixed, \$3.87 1/2@3.90; heavy, \$3.90@3.95; few fancy, more; pigs steady.

EAST LEBERLY.

Hogs active; best medium and heavy, \$3.90; good Yorkers, \$3.85@3.90; common and fair Yorkers, \$3.70@3.80; good pigs, dull at \$3.60@3.65.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady at \$3.65@3.85.

PEORIA.

Hog market strong to 5c. higher; light, \$3.45@3.67 1/2; mixed, \$3.55@3.72 1/2; heavy, \$3.55@3.75; rough, \$3.30@3.50.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs strong; Yorkers at \$3.50@3.60; butchers, \$3.75@3.85; packers, \$3.40@3.70.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With a fairly good demand and fair receipts prices were a shade higher. We quote:

Live spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	5 1/2 a 5 90
" " medium, per lb.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Live sheep.....	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
" common to medium.....	3 a 4

LIVE POULTRY.

The demand was active and the market firm and higher. Chickens and fowls, fairly active. Turkeys in moderate request and without improvement. Ducks and geese moving slowly. Pigeons firm. We quote:

Chickens, average Westerns.....	9 1/2 a 10
Fowls, average Western.....	10 1/2 a 11
Roosters, per lb.....	6 1/2 a 7
Turkeys, per lb.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	60 a 75
Geese, average Western, per pair.....	1 25 a 1 50
Pigeons, prime old.....	30 a 35

DRESSED BEEF.

The recent cold weather has created a very good demand for beef and prices were forced up on all grades. Good stuff continues scarce but in demand. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
" " light.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Common to fair Native.....	7 1/2 a 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " light.....	7 a 7 1/2
Good to prime Westerns.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	7 a 7 1/2
Good to choice Heifers.....	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Heifers.....	7 a 7 1/2
Choice Cows.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Cows.....	6 1/2 a 7
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna Bulls.....	5 1/2 a 6

DRESSED CALVES.

There has been a very good demand for calves during the week and prices advanced fully 1/2c. lb on prime stuff. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime.....	12 a 13
" " common to good.....	11 a 12
" " Country dressed, prime.....	10 a 11
" " fair to good.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" " common to fair.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand for hogs has been good this week, and prices are fully 1/4@1/2c. higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	a 5
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	a 5
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	a 5 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	a 5 1/2
Pigs.....	a 5 1/2
Country dressed.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade has been considerably better this week, prices being firmer. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	8 1/2 a 9
Common to medium lambs.....	8 a 8 1/2
Good to prime sheep.....	7 a 8
Common to medium.....	6 a 7

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 11,602 pkgs.; previous six days, 15,465 pkgs. Receipts are exceedingly light, with an actual scarcity of fancy chickens and fowls. Turkeys in moderate supply and desirable grades steady to firm, though general demand limited. Philadelphia and nearby chickens in moderate supply and firm for fancy grades, with broilers occasionally exceeding quotations. Western fancy chickens and fowls very scarce, and buyers compelled to have special marks have to pay a decided premium to secure any. Ordinary run of chickens more or less mixed with stags or light ordinary fowls. Owing to the scarcity of fresh, most dealers are taking out more or less frozen stock. There is little outlet for fancy grades of frozen, but there is a fair call from cheaper buyers. Capons in fair request and steady. Ducks and geese show little improvement, supplies being liberal and demand slow. Squabs higher and firm. We quote:

Turkeys, Selected young hens, fancy, per lb.....	12 a 12 1/2
" " Mixed young hens and toms, fancy.....	11 a 12
" " Selected young toms, fancy.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" " fair to good.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" " inferior.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Broilers, Phila., fancy.....	19 a 21
Chickens, Phila., good to choice.....	19 a 21
" " poor to fair.....	12 a 14
" " Jersey and near-by, prime.....	12 a 14
" " fair to good.....	12 a 13
" " State and Penna., prime.....	12 a 12 1/2
" " fair to good.....	10 a 11
" " Western, prime.....	9 a 10
" " fair to good.....	9 a 10
Fowls, Jersey, good to prime.....	11 a 11 1/2
" " State and Penna., good to prime.....	10 1/2 a 11
" " Western, prime.....	11 a 11
" " poor to good.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Capons, Phila., fancy.....	16 a 18 1/2
" " Western, fancy.....	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
Old cocks, Western, per lb.....	6 a 6 1/2
Ducks, near-by prime.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" " Western, prime.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " fair to good.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Geese, Maryland good to prime.....	8 1/2 a 10 1/2
" " Western, fair to good.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	3 25 a 3 50
" " small and dark, per doz.....	1 75 a 2 00

PROVISIONS.

The demand for provisions has been fairly good, owing to the cold weather. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " 12 to 14.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
California hams, fancy, light.....	6 a 6 1/2
" " heavy.....	6 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " (rib in).....	8 a 8 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	14 a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	a 16
" " shoulders.....	5 1/2 a 6
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " heavy.....	6 1/2 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City.....	5 a 5 1/2
" " Western.....	7 a 7 1/2
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.....	a 25 00
Beef hams, in sets.....	a 18

GAME.

Very few fresh snipe, plover or wild duck available. Rabbits selling fairly and occasional lots of large and clean bring a little more than quotations. We quote:

English Snipe, prime to choice, per doz.....	1 60 a 2 10
Plover, Grass, prime to choice, per doz.....	1 10 a 1 60
" " Golden, prime to choice, per doz.....	2 10 a 2 60
Wild ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. and over, per pair.....	2 10 a 2 60
" " light, pair.....	60 a 1 10
" " redhead, heavy, 6 lbs. a over, pr.....	1 35 a 1 85
" " light, pair.....	60 a 1 10
" " mallard, per pair.....	60 a 1 10
" " blue wing teal, per pair.....	45 a 50
" " green wing teal.....	35 a 40
" " common, per pair.....	30 a 35
Rabbits, drawn, per pair.....	10 a 15
" " undrawn, per pair.....	15 a 20
Jack Rabbits, per pair.....	45 a 60

ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF
and PROVISION CO.,
Packers of Beef and Pork.

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West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

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Curers of the "Leader" and "Rosebud" Brands of Hams and Bacon. Manufacturers of "White Lily" Brand of strictly Pure Lard and all kinds of Sausages. Estimates furnished on Car lots of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Spare Ribs, Lard, Etc., Casings Our Specialty.

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	8 80	6 00
" " South America	6 28	6 40
" " Brazil (hege)	7 25	7 80
Compounds—Domestic		4 42
Export		4 42
Prime Western lards	5 78	5 90
" City lards	5 18	5 30
" lard stearine	6 18	6 18
" oleo	5 18	5 18

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	8	a	9
" heads on.....	4	a	5
Hallibut, White.....	16	a	18
" Grey.....	a	a	14
" Frozen.....	a	a	a
Striped bass.....	12	a	20
Bluefish, Frozen.....	a	a	8
Eels, skinned.....	6	a	12½
" skin on.....	4	a	7
White perch.....	4	a	8
Flounders.....	4	a	8
Salmon, Western.....	7	a	18
" Eastern.....	a	a	a
Smelts, Kennebec.....	8	a	12½
" Scotia.....	5	a	12
Lobsters, large.....	18	a	30
" medium.....	8	a	10
Herrings.....	8	a	10
Red snappers.....	6	a	10
Mackerel Spanish, live.....	9	a	15
" fresh, small.....	a	a	a
" large.....	a	a	a
Shad, bucks.....	30	a	45
Shad, roes.....	75	a	1 60
Scallops.....	80	a	1 80
Soft crabs.....	a	a	a
Weakfish, frozen.....	a	a	a
" green.....	a	a	a
Sea bass.....	a	a	a
White fish.....	8	a	10
Pompano.....	16	a	18
King fish.....	5	a	5
King fish, live.....	16	a	20
" frozen.....	a	a	a
Ciscoes.....	3½	a	4
Prawn.....	a	a	75
Sea trout.....	6	a	8
Sheephead.....	4	a	8

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 31,382 pkgs.; previous six days, 26,675 pkgs. Trade is moving along fairly. There is no activity, but some of the large buyers who have been holding off expecting to secure some advantage this week are now taking hold and this in connection with clear cold weather is keeping the position about as previously reported. All grades of State dairy are ruling quiet, but are held about as of late. Fresh factory steady and rolls show no further change. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.....	a	21 1/2
" " firsts.....	19 1/2	a 20 1/2
" " seconds.....	17	a 18 1/2
" " thirds.....	15 1/2	a 16 1/2
" " State finest.....	20	a 20 1/2
" " firsts.....	18 1/2	a 19 1/2
" " thirds to seconds.....	15 1/2	a 17 1/2
Western, June extras.....	17	a 18 1/2
" " firsts.....	17	a 18
" " held, thirds to seconds.....	14	a 16 1/2
State dairy, half skrin tubs, finest.....	16 1/2	a 17 1/2
" " firsts.....	16 1/2	a 17 1/2
" " tubs, seconds.....	14 1/2	a 16 1/2
" " skrina, fancy.....	16 1/2	a 17 1/2
" " thirds to seconds.....	13 1/2	a 15 1/2
Western, imitation creamery, firsts.....	17	a 18 1/2
" " firsts.....	16	a 17 1/2
" " seconds.....	13 1/2	a 15 1/2
" " factory, June extras.....	14	a 14 1/2
" " June, sec. to firsts.....	13 1/2	a 14
" " fresh, extras.....	15	a 16
" " seconds.....	13 1/2	a 14
" " lower grades.....	12 1/2	a 13 1/2
Rolls, fresh, fancy.....	13	a 14 1/2
" " common to prime.....	12	a 14

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 13,890 boxes; previous six days, 11,933 boxes. General quietness in the prevailing feature of the cheese market. Home trade is moderate and consists mostly of small lots as needed for current use. Exporters are making some inquiry and we hear that 1,000 boxes have been sold, but particulars kept quiet, otherwise we do not learn of any fresh export business. Skims are quiet, but firmly held. We quote:

State, full cream,	Sep. & Oct., large colored, fcy	all
" "	Nov., large, colored, choice.	10½ @ 10½
" "	Sep. & Oct., large, white, fcy	all
" "	large, good to prime	9½ @ 10
" "	large, common to fair	7½ @ 8½
" "	Sep. & Oct. small, col., fancy	all @ 8½
" "	small, white	all @ 8
" "	Nov., small, good to prime	10½ @ 11
" "	" " common to fair	7½ @ 9½
State, light skims, small, choice		9 @ 9½
" "	large	8½ @ 8½
" part skims, small choice		8 @ 8½
" "	large choice	8½ @ 7½
" "	good to prime	6½ @ 7
" "	common to fair	6 @ 6
full skims		4 @ 4½

ILLINOIS CREAMERY CO., ELGIN,

Manufacturers of

Extra Fancy New Process Creamery Butter.

Offices, 129 SO. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 23,414 cases; previous six days, 18,292 cases. The demand has not responded much to the decline, but some dealers who have heretofore been using refrigerator eggs are now changing to fresh and there seems to be a little better movement from first hands. Southern of fine quality are now selling a little closer to Western and are moving moderately as quoted. Refrigerators are moving slowly, and values are irregular, the light sales reported are at unchanged prices, but business could not be forced, except at some concession. We quote:

State and Penn., average best, per doz.	23½	\$ 24
Western, best, loss off	22	\$ 23
" fair to good.	21	\$ 22
Kentucky, fresh-gathered, choice, loss off	22½	\$ 23½
Tennessee, " " " "	22	\$ 23
Southern, fresh-gat. pr.-good	20½	\$ 21½
Refrigerator, early packed, fancy, case count 19	19	\$ 19
" under grades.	17½	\$ 18½
" fall-packed, fancy, case count 19½	19½	\$ 20½
" " " fr.-good.	17½	\$ 18½
Lined, choice, case count	17	\$ 17
" fair to good case count	16½	\$ 17

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The demand has been fairly active during the past week. The South has now come in owing to the advance of cotton, and it looks now as if they would absorb more goods than had been anticipated. Some export business has been effected during the week, but ocean freights are now too high. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$21 00	\$21 50
" raw, " " " "	23 00	23 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 60	1 62½
" to arrive	1 60	1 62½
Bone black, spent, per ton	14 50	15 50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	1 67½	1 72½
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	1 82½	1 78
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., l.o.b. Chicago..	18 00	15 50
" 8 and 30 " "	13 50	13 75
" 7 and 30 " "	12 00	13 50
" 6 and 30 " "	12 00	13 25
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York	7 00	8 00
Axoline, per unit, del. New York	1 77½	1 80
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.	9 75	10 00
Fish scrap, dried	18 75	19 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2 72½	2 75
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot		2 70
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.		2 62½
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 4,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston	5 50	5 50
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	2 90	3 00
The same dried	3 50	3 60

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTIT

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs..	8 80	a 9 05
Kainit ex store, in bulk	9 60	al 05
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7 00	a 7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	1 78	l 1 85
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex store	1 83	a 1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 percent less than 2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1 03	a 1 16
The same, spot.....	1 08	a 1 20
Sulphate of potash, to arrive (basis 60 per cent.).....	1 92	a 2 08
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent., per unit S. P.	36	a 37 1/2

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue.....	50 to 60c a piece
Calves' heads, scaled.....	40 to 60c a piece
sweet breads, veal.....	75c, a pair
" " Beef.....	15 to 25c, a pair
Calves' livers.....	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails.....	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 to 12c a lb
Buts, beef.....	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	22 to 30c a lb
Lamb's trim.....	8 to 10c a pair

CO., ELGIN,

**A Fine Table Butter Guaranteed
to be the Pure Product of Cows'
Milk, and sold at prices within
the reach of all.**

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones,	per 2,000 lbs.	\$85 00
Flat shin bones, av. 42 lbs. per 100 bones, per	2,000 lbs.	40 00
Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per	2,000 lbs.	85 00
Hoofs.		20 00
Horns, $\frac{7}{8}$ oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	\$150 00	190 00
" $\frac{7}{8}$ - 3 oz. and und. "	100 00	150 00
" $\frac{3}{4}$ - 3 oz. and und. "	60 00	90 00
Glinstock, Dry, per 100 lbs.	3 00	8 00
" Wet.	1 60 -	3 00
Hair tails, per pce.		3-4c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	3 2
*Suet, fresh and heavy.....	3 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30 50

SHEEPSKINS

Sheep and Lambskins.....	40 to 80
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SPICES.

	Whols. Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black.....	11 1/2
" White.....	19
" Penang, White.....	17
" Red Zausibar.....	18
" Shot.....	11
Allspice.....	10 1/2
Coriander.....	4
Cloves.....	10
Mace.....	45
Nutmegs, 110s.....	45
Ginger, Jamaica.....	19
" African.....	6
Sage Leaf.....	7
" Rubbed.....	10
Marjoram.....	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

[illegible]

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4	a 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2	a 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 3/4	a 5 1/4
Powdered.....	5	a 5 1/2

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra.....	22c
1 Extra.....	18c
1.....	16c
1X moulding.....	16c
1X.....	14½c
1½.....	14c
1.....	14c
1.....	13½c
1.....	13c
1.....	11c
1.....	9¾c
1.....	8¾c
2.....	7½c

WHITE SINGAPORE PEPPER, 16 CENTS PER POUND.

STRICTLY PURE IN BARRELS OR HALF-BARRELS.

Terms 60 days f. o. b. less 2 per cent 10 days.

JOHN R. HAVENS,
IMPORTER AND SPICE MILLER

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Columbia Mills..... } 108 Warren St., corner of
Washington St.,
NEW YORK.

Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL.

AUTHORITY AND BRUTE FORCE.

Nothing justifies a business man in being autocratic and severe. Little children often teach their parents how little the scions know by simple and searching questions. A little boy once innocently asked his father: "What makes me grow?" "What you eat, my child," he fondly answered, feeling that he had covered the subject. "Well," persisted the boy, "pigs eat bread and meat, and 'taters; what makes them grow pigs and makes me grow boy?" "Go to bed." That shut off argument, but left a live and unconvinced mind thinking and asking itself questions.

The market man can see loads of philosophy in this simple circumstance if he sits down and thinks it out. If you transact your business in such an irritable and harsh manner with your help as to cause them to shun you, and to detest your presence, your business will never profit by this friction. Employees are human beings, just like any other mortal, and they appreciate kindness and gentlemanly demeanor just the same as do the "boss" butcher's friends in their social intercourse.

The disposition of human nature is to hit back, retaliate and to get even. The butcher who rides rough shod over his assistants will have his business injured to the extent of his unnecessary harshness. Such demeanor keeps the meat cutters thinking and thinking to hurt. If an assistant is incompetent, discharge him. If he is competent, cultivate him, and make it a delight for him to work for you. His mind will then be perfumed with bouquets, and he will strew the road of your business with roses. If the market man will be as harsh to his social friends as he is to his business help their frigid coolness, revolt and final antagonism will convince him that there is practically no difference between the social nature and the business nature of men. It is the same old human nature which, when acted upon by the same agency produces like results in every one.

A gruff, harsh, coarse "boss" makes, almost without exception, uncivil, and unaccommodating clerks. These act upon customers and eventually stampede them. The surroundings and the manner of those serving them make timid ladies think. They leave that butcher and keep thinking. The gentler sex generally think aloud, and spread their discontent among the trade and among their friends to the detriment of the human boor who sells a hog and other flesh or foods. We once heard a country lady ask a city butcher why cows chewed bones. His reply was to nearly stare her into hysterics. She natural-

ly thought that a butcher—and a city one at that—should know all about a cow. She went to trade elsewhere. A cattle owner's boy asked a meat cutter: "When is a heifer a cow, mister?" "It's time you were in bed, sonnie," he replied. The mother of that smart lad called the butcher a fool, and traded elsewhere. It all shows that a butcher should know his business, and study how to do his business to keep people from thinking harsh thoughts. He should cultivate Lord Chesterfield's maxim, "Study the Graces."

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

Some experienced packers assert that smoked breakfast bacon will not keep in hot climates. English "breakfast strip" is eaten all over Australia. It is sugar-cured and smoked. That country is hot.

"Sow belly" has been marched to the rear and mustered out of the service. In the language of peace times, we will say that "short, clear bacon" which farmers know as "dry salt," which will keep in any climate, will no longer be an army ration like it has been for years. The army will be fed on the finest breakfast bacon hereafter.

Davenport, Ia., has struck a "b'ycott." It was born of a fight between the local butchers and packers. The two are trying to involve the whole city. The trouble in this case is that the local packing concerns are made up of influential gentlemen, whose families have social circles, and the interweaving of home, marriage and social ties with those of business enable the "sassity" of the place to answer the "boycott" of the retail butchers with a sort of social sympathy "boycott" against them. These things are regrettable. The Business Men's Association may offer its services as arbitrator in this novel meat war.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cleveland, O., and the Cleveland Provision Company are still battling. The latter concern has up big signs which say: "Retailing beef, mutton, pork and veal at wholesale prices," and furthered the fight by starting a retail market on the West Side. The retailers are looking at each other and saying, "What next?" and "How can we meet it?"

\$20 for a Goose.

O. H. Reeside, a provision dealer of Baltimore, Md., was fined \$20 for selling a spoiled goose to a customer. Now, most butchers think it is fun and smartness to sell a "green" goose to a green goose. Maybe that is generally the correct caper for a "cheap Jack" sort of a dealer, but down in the City of Monuments they have a poultry law which talks this sort of sense:

"No one shall sell or expose for sale in any market of the city or anywhere within the city limits any blown, stuffed, unsound or unwholesome meats, or articles of provision or measly pork or unsound flesh." The lowest penalty for violation of the law is \$20 and costs.

It isn't the safest thing to sell birds that are too "high."

The Fat Association.

The two important meat concerns of Nauss Bros., of Third and First avenues, and Kaufman & Strauss, of West Thirty-ninth street, are now giving their fat to the New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association, at West Forty-first street. The former give their shop fat. Other butchers are giving, or soon will give, their fat to this company. Its business has so improved under the new management, and the larger amount of business done by the same plant has so nearly reduced the cost of rendering to a minimum, that the association will now give a higher price for fat. Such a result must be extremely gratifying to the association itself and to its friends. The management and the directing officers deserve a large measure of praise.

Very Old Ancient Soap.

Some people get into the habit of thinking that soap is a very new invention, and wonder how the "spotless robes" and "white as snow" things got that way in ancient times. They also wonder how our distant ancestry washed themselves. Soap has been in use for more than 3,000 years. The Bible itself mentions it twice. And some antiquarian shoveling around in the ruins of Pompeii found a soap boiler's shop and some entombed soap in it. This soap had been buried 1,800 years, yet it washed well, and was a good article.

Horse Meat Steaks.

Dutchess County (N. Y.) farmers have been deftly feeding some horse meat to New York connoisseurs. In this they have followed the "horsey" example of their Delaware contemporaries. The Board of Health dropped to it, and now the horse meat industry is in trouble. Apropos of this Charles Rothschild's horse slaughter house, just outside of the city limits of Chicago, is slaughtering from six to ten horses per day and turning them into steaks, sausages and barrels of stuff for "free" restaurants of the city. It is now "horse and beer, boss," in some quarters. There are several of these horse abattoirs about Chicago.

Moving with Privileges.

The Consolidated Ice Co., which has its place at Pier 2, Wallabout Market, has asked the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries to consent to transfer its lease to Pier 1, when it is built. The company will do so if it is granted the privilege of two renewals of ten years each. Now, will Mr. Meyers do it?

Cutting Up Hogs.

Western Plowman offers the following suggestions for cutting up hogs: For cutting up, the carcass of a hog should be laid on the back, upon a strong table. The head should then be cut off close by the ears, and the hinder feet so far below the hocks as not to disfigure the hams, and leave room sufficient for hanging them up; after which the carcass is divided into equal halves, up the middle of the back-bone, with a cleaving knife, and, if necessary, a hand-mallet. Then cut the ham from the side by the second joint of the back-bone, which will appear on dividing the carcass, and dress the ham by paring a little off the flank, or skinny part, so as to shape it with a half round point, clearing off any top fat which may appear. Next cut off the sharp edge along the back-bone with a knife and mallet and slice off the first rib next the shoulder, where there is a bloody vein, which must be taken out, since, if it is left in, that part is apt to spoil. The corners should be squared off when the ham is cut. The ordinary practice is to cut out the spine or back-bone. Some take out the chine and upper parts of the ribs in the first place; indeed, almost every locality has its peculiar mode of proceeding.

"Embalmed Beef."

When Gen. Miles condemned the beef
He brought the nation lasting grief,
For what he said with wings so fleet
Our foreign cousins soon did greet—
"It was embalmed!"

"I will not buy," the German said,
"I hef der full perticklers read;
Und here I dells you, you're a cheat
To try und sell me any meat
Dot vas embalmed!"

"Monsieur," the little Frenchman cried,
"You haf our honnaire quite defied.
How could you hold the str-ange belief
Zat we would buy ze hor-r-rid beef
Zat is embalmed?"

And so it goes from day to day—
We cannot give the beef away;
Oh, Gen. Miles, you brought us grief
When you announced our army beef
Was all embalmed.

Three searching courts are in the way—
And Miles has one for his own say;
All drawing facts which tend to show
That he spoke what he didn't know
Of beef embalmed.

Dancing Cows.

Some cows which a dairy lecturer had on the stage in Jersey City this week to illustrate his contention that broad faced, and not long, narrow faced cows, made the best milkers, objected to this theatrical notoriety, danced the "cooche cooche" and other violent Terpsichorean numbers as a bovine protest. This cow minstrelsy was a pleasant diversion to a good lecture.

A Meat "Fence."

J. S. Bailey & Co., besides carrying on their meat business, have done a little detective work. As a result Bernard Grafer's meat and grocery market at 153 Perry street is believed to be a meat "fence." Grafer is under arrest, and two alleged accomplices, named George Clark and Charles Malloy. The police found missing baskets of steaks in the rear of the suspects' store. Some of these contained Bailey & Co.'s stuff. It is believed by the Charles street police that Grafer's "fence" is for the purchase of meat, groceries and other stuffs stolen from shops, delivery wagons and otherwise.

Poultry to Burn.

The poultry packing and dairy business of Patrick McAvoy has been destroyed near Trenton, N. J., with a loss of about \$25,000. During the conflagration which ate up this extensive plant more than 1,000 ducks, 1,000 chickens and 15 or 20 cows were cremated. This farm is about five miles from Trenton, where the proprietor specially grew and prepared poultry for the New York and the Philadelphia markets. It is not known how the fire originated. The buildings specially built for this poultry work were destroyed.

A Perfect Gem.

The Armour Packing Company have already moved into their beef cooler at Providence, R. I. The whole plant will be complete by Feb. 1. This box is one of the real gems in the whole scope of the meat business. It is complete in every part and up to date in every particular. The company has also purchased ground for a brick stable.

A New Thing.

Butchers have learned that a handsomely dressed window causes possible customers to stop, gaze, and then come in. Many butchers felt that if they could do it nicely they would try their hands at taxidermy to beautify their show windows. Often a pet animal dies and there is no means of mounting and preserving it for memory, except at considerable expense. A large Chicago packer had some white pigs stuffed as a profitable advertisement for a celebrated brand of lard. Sometimes a butcher wants to fix up the head and horns of a superb animal to attract attention to his business. It costs him too much to engage a specialist. It is now easy and cheap to do it himself. There is a large firm in New York City which recently exhibited the largest hog ever raised. By employing this new discovery the hog could have been kept intact for window advertising. We simply cite this to show how skin stuffing is profitable to butchery. Fancy birds and poultry can often be mounted to grace a shop window, brighten it and induce the customer to come in and have a closer look.

"Taxider" makes all these things easy. Any butcher can preserve any body or skin for show purposes or to keep, by the use of "Taxider"—birds, animals or fish; in fact, the manufacturers claim, anything one wishes to preserve, at little cost. This compound is manufactured by Mr. F. L. Ackley, Sioux City, Iowa. We suggest to butchers and others interested to write him for details.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The South Bend Grocers' and Butchers' Association of South Bend, Ind., entertained their Elkhart friends on their recent visit to South Bend. The reception committee, composed of Fred Mueller, A. Bressler and Sol Fox, met them at the railway station, and after showing them the "lions," made lions of them at a banquet, with the following menu, and covers laid for sixty-five:

Blue Points.	Olives.	Pickles.
Celery.	Cold Ham.	Cold Tongue.
	Cold Chicken.	Potato Salad.
Fruit.	Assorted Cake.	Coffee.
Tea.	Cigars.	

President Charles Brodbeck presided at the table and called upon the diners for toasts. The Elkhartans returned home at 11:12 o'clock. Among the guests were the follow-

ing gentlemen: W. L. Curtis, John Pollard, Adam Ludwig, Jacob Butcher, C. M. Lonsbury, Charles N. Throop, E. Swinhart, G. Milton Schafer, F. M. Swinhart, Edward Pall, J. W. Schooley and Mr. Lewlorham.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Toledo, O., is discussing and passing its by-laws and constitution. The men wish to discuss things. This is more for lung ventilation than for serious opposition.

The Bay City (Mich.) Retail Butchers' Association has envious local strength, inasmuch as only two of the forty-three butchers in the place belong to the organization. Those in the body feel the mutual benefits of being therein.

The Detroit (Mich.) Retail Butchers and Grocers' Association met in the German Salesmen's Hall last week, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Knight; secretary, E. Marks; treasurer, C. H. Frink; Board of Directors, Duncan King, William Blessed, D. R. Burnham, V. N. Mack and D. Le Clerq.

The German Butchers and Drovers' Association, of Detroit, Mich., met last week and elected the following officers: President, Alois Karle; vice-president, Albert Loeffler; corresponding secretary, Conrad Kern, Jr.; financial secretary, John J. Gaymann; treasurer, Christian Herppich; marshal, Joseph Funke; standard bearer, Donat Kiefer; trustees, Conrad Kern, Sr., Jacob Bertsch, Fred Eib, B. Schweitzerberger, Henry Niester, Frank Lux and H. Bueckendorff.

The Marketmen's Association of Lewiston and Auburn, Me., met last week, listened to the able address of President A. M. Penley, and then elected the following officers for the next year: President, A. M. Penley; vice-president, O. H. Olfene; secretary, E. N. Howard; treasurer, Arthur A. Wills; Sugar Committee, A. B. Nealley, A. M. Penley, W. E. Cloutier; Executive Committee, James C. Howard, E. Provost, E. B. Bray, C. H. Libby, Josiah Bowker. J. J. Sheehan and A. Conant were admitted as members. The association meets again on the 18th inst.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Springfield, Mass., met last week, discussed plans for this year, heard the report of the Banquet Committee for that important event, and elected the following officers for 1899: President, Charles A. Wright; first vice-president, H. I. Carpenter; second vice-president, D. Warren; treasurer, L. E. Pease; financial and recording secretary, C. H. Steele; trustees, H. L. Niles, T. E. King and A. A. Colwell; Auditing Committee, W. C. Belden, A. B. Roberts and C. E. Lane; collecting, F. J. Collins, C. A. Wright, C. R. Parsons, D. Warren and L. E. Pease; wholesale, J. F. Callanan, M. K. Woodbury, J. F. Carman, C. E. Lane and T. J. Foley.



FREEZE-EM will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Porkloins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen.

Every bottle is guaranteed.

FREEZE-EM

prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers.

FREEZE-EM is healthful, it cannot be detected, and does not destroy the natural flavor of the meat.

Send for descriptive circular.

Invented and manufactured only by

B. HELLER & COMPANY,
CHEMISTS,
249-251-253 S. Jefferson St.,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Local AND Personal

** George Herold, Jr., has received a license to establish a butcher shop at 694 Elk street, Buffalo, N. Y., by the City Council.

** The Buffalo City Council has issued a butcher's license to Louis Appenheimer for a market for fresh meats at 457 Riley street, of that city.

** Hill & Co.'s butcher license has been transferred by the Mayor from 15½ Spring street to 385 Seneca street, Buffalo.

** Vice-president F. Joseph, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., was in Kansas City last week. He is on an inspection tour. The contract for the new Kansas City plant will soon be let.

** Manager A. F. Nathan, of the Kansas City end of the S. & S. Co.'s big meat business was on a visit to New York last week. After consultation, Mr. Nathan may let the big contract for the Western plant when he returns.

** Mr. Roberts has this week opened a new butcher shop at the southeast corner of 114th street and Eighth avenue. This is a good and improving neighborhood.

** Aaron Putman, Orlando and Sterling Wemple of Johnstown, N. Y., have formed a strong retail meat market firm in that place. They will transact business at 3 North Perry street, under the firm name of Putman and Wemple.

** The Corner Market, of Newton, Mass., has been much improved by having its interior thoroughly renovated. This improvement is due to increased business.

** A smiling widow in Brooklyn got a butcher in an awkward way of feeling. Then he cooled off, but she warmed up. Now he wonders if his freezing look and the cool outside weather will hold her off.

** H. S. Schuette has improved his Bay State Market, at Southbridge, Mass., by installing some handsome four-foot-wide by fifteen-foot-long marble slabs. He has otherwise rejuvenated the interior of the place.

** E. C. Price will now manage Swift and Company's plant at Omaha, Neb. Mr. Price once managed this plant, but gave up to ill health. He is now restored to health. Mr. Haakinson, the present manager, goes to St. Paul, whence he came.

** E. G. Thayer is contemplating starting in the meat business again at Amherst, Mass. This is a hard year to go in, stay in or get out of the meat business. Mr. Thayer is no novice, so he knows.

** Mr. Lawrence, the manager of Swift and Company's branch at Stamford, Conn., who has been sick with the grippe for two weeks, is again out, and was in the city on Tuesday. He is looking brighter, and reports business picking up in Stamford. Poultry is lively—that is, dead poultry is.

** The Board of Health Meat Inspectors for the week condemned the following quantities of meat: Beef, 5,700 lb; sheep, 250 lb; mutton, 1,400 lb; 16 calves, 830 lb; veal, 1,050 lb; 27 barrels of poultry, 5,550 lb; hogs, 3,910 lb.

The Big Ball To-Night.

We again call the attention of the trade to the important ball of the Rohe & Brother's Employees' Sick Benefit Society, which will be given to-night in the Lexington Opera House (Terrace Garden), 145 East 58th street, near Third avenue. This is one of the most select and enjoyable affairs of its kind held in the Greater City, and those who attend it will not regret the evening so spent.

Abe Newburge Engaged.

Abe Newburge, manager of Armour & Co.'s Manhattan Market branch, last Sunday became engaged to marry a pretty girl, of West 43d street. The wedding will occur soon. The social functions following such a delightful announcement are eventuating. The intended groom is being congratulated on all sides. Mr. Newburge is one of the most popular men in the trade, and we understand that the bride-to-be is a lovable and sweet woman. The benedicts can thus welcome a nice couple.

President Thomson and the Meat Cutter.

The neat little accident to President George Thomson, of the Calfskin Association, is a salutary warning to more reckless marketmen.

The appearance of so unusual a thing as Mr. Thomson's hand in a sling encouraged the inquiry as to the cause and brought the pleasant reply, "Butcher's troubles;" then the explanation that he pushed some meat down too far into a cutter turned by his son who gave a sudden jerk at a critical moment and snipped off about half an inch of his father's index finger on the right hand in the twinkling of an eye. It is a harmless, painful accident. We believe that it was done by an Enterprise meat cutter, which shows that this little machine wouldn't stop at sausageing a king's neck or a bar of steel if it got a chance at them.

There is a warning in this. If so safe and careful a man as George Thomson loses a snip of a finger, how much of himself will the average careless and reckless butcher lose some day?

Legal Status of Lantry's Proposals.

Judge Nash, of the Supreme Court, gave a ruling Wednesday in regard to the bids for supplying meat advertised for by Commissioner Francis J. Lantry, of the Department of Corrections of the Borough of Manhattan, and which bids were objected to because in the specifications beef and mutton from localities other than the State of New York were barred. Judge Nash held that Commissioner Lantry's restrictions are entirely legal. Martin Rooney, of New York, had applied for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner to strike out the objectionable feature from the bids, but Judge Nash denied the application. Rooney did not put in a bid, because the meat he would furnish, were he to secure a contract, would be from cattle and sheep slaughtered in Massachusetts. Judge Nash held that "until the petitioner (Rooney) has become a bidder, and the Commissioner has lawfully rejected his bid, or, if accepted, the unlawful provision is attempted to be imposed, the petitioner has no legal right which can be said to be affected. It is only an anticipated evil."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy, in arguing against granting Rooney a mandamus, made himself ridiculous by referring to Western dressed beef as "embalmed beef," which he declared Commissioner Lantry objected to, and believed local beef was far better and more nutritious. Mr. Baldy also showed his profound knowledge of the meat business by declaring that Western-dressed beef was only fit for those who had no teeth or false teeth. Judge Nash holds that the question as to where the beef is to come from is one which should be left entirely to the Commissioner.

Commissioner Lantry on Thursday next, Jan. 19, up to 10 a. m., will receive bids for furnishing 20,000 lb of salt pork in barrels, family mess, for the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, but the Commissioner adds in his legal notice, "Each bidder must furnish testimonials that he is engaged in the business in the city of New York."

The Retailers' Ball.

The annual ball of the Retail Butchers' Association of New York City was given Tuesday evening in Terrace Garden, 145 East Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

Owing, we presume, to some oversight of the party charged with the distribution of the invitations for the evening, "The National Provisioner" did not receive the customary press courtesy for such events, and was, therefore, not represented, and hence cannot give a detailed account of the ball. We understand, however, that it was a pleasant affair, and passed off satisfactorily.

SWIFT AND COMPANY'S CHANGES.

Last week we announced that an important change was being made in the matter of Swift's branches. The changes have all been made affecting the greater city territory. Under date of January 10th inst., the following official notice was sent out from the general offices of G. F. & E. C. Swift, at 32 and 34 Tenth avenue:

Be it advised you that the following are to be the new style of the various branch markets in this district:

Swift and Company, General Office, formerly G. F. & E. C. Swift, G. Office. Swift and Company, Barclay Street Market, formerly G. F. & E. C. Swift, Barclay street. Swift and Company, Manhattan Market, formerly G. F. Swift & Co. Swift and Company, Gansevoort Market, formerly Gansevoort Beef Co. Swift and Company, Westchester Avenue Market, formerly Swift Brothers, New York. Swift and Company, West Harlem Market, formerly Riverside Beef Co. Swift and Company, Murray Hill Market, formerly Murray Hill Beef Co. Swift and Company, West 39th Street Market, formerly North River Beef Co. Swift and Company, Centre Market, formerly Centre Market Beef Co. Swift and Company, Williamsburg Market, formerly Williamsburg Beef Co. Swift and Company, Atlantic Avenue Market, formerly Brooklyn Beef Co. Swift and Company, Brooklyn Market, formerly Swift Brothers, Brooklyn. Swift and Company, Fort Greene Sheep Market, formerly Fort Greene Sheep Co. Swift and Company, West Washington Market, formerly Washington Market Sheep Co. Swift and Company, Eleventh Avenue Market, formerly Swift Sheep & Provision Co. Swift and Company, Thirteenth Street Market, formerly Swift Provision Co. Swift and Company, East Side Market, formerly G. F. & E. C. Swift, East Side Market. Swift and Company, West Side Market, formerly G. F. & E. C. Swift, S. H. Market. Yours respectfully,
J. T. Hayden, Secretary.

Mr. Hayden, the popular and efficient secretary of the company in its new shape, deserves his promotion to the important office he now holds. These laurels are the fruits of past efficiency and faithfulness. Mr. Noyes, the high sachem at Tenth avenue, merits all he gets in every way.

ALL TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS
In the New York Telephone Company's system are provided with Long Distance Telephones, Metallic Circuit Lines, and the highest grade of service. The Rates vary only with the amount of use made of the Service. This method makes the cost of telephone service at RESIDENCES and PRIVATE STABLES very moderate.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 952 Broadway, 113 W. 34th St.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

**The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, January 13, 1899:**

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Reinecke, C., 352 Pleasant ave.; to F. L. Scherer (filed Jan. 6).....	\$50
Bach, E. G., 978 S. Boulevard; to L. Seaburn (R) (filed Jan. 10).....	100
Brodmerkel, Geo., Jr., 135 St. Ann's ave.; to Geo. Brodmerkel, Sr. (filed Jan. 10).....	200
Knoll, Sol., 164-166 E. 112th st.; to M. Klein (filed Jan. 12).....	35
Becker Bro., Horne & Tinton ave.; to E. Marscheider (filed Jan. 12).....	100

Bills of Sale.

Napolitano, A., 340 E. 115th st.; to Cresie & De Mantini (filed Jan. 7)....	\$150
Klein, L., 635 E. 9th st.; to W. Goldberger (filed Jan. 7).....	200

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Knierim, Charles, 180 S. 2d st.; to Henry J. Kruse (filed Jan. 7).....	\$85
Kempen, Bernard H., 1437 Flatbush ave.; to Mary F. Kempen (filed Jan. 7).....	800
Weiss & Yeungler, 318 to 320 Grand st.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (R) (filed Jan. 12).....	60
Wolfstein, Gustav W., 369 Pacific st. and 465 6th ave.; to Nat. Loan Assn. (filed Jan. 12).....	50
Braunworth, Margaret, 337 Van Brunt st.; to Frank Braunworth (R) (filed Jan. 12).....	100

Bills of Sale.

Kerzner, Henry, 180 Wyckoff ave.; to Charles Loschert (filed Jan. 11).....	\$500
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HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Solomon, Harris, Bayonne; to B. Lasher	\$300
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Bills of Sale.

Mary, Apel, Hoboken; to A. G. Apel....	nom.
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ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Hopping, Samuel H.; to H. Bowman....	\$150
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

**The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, January 13, 1899:**

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Nester, Benj., 1593 3d ave.; to Jos. Nester (filed Jan. 6).....	\$500
Wohelmann, Minnie; to J. F. Wohelmann (filed Jan. 6).....	200
Cassullius, H., 851 1st ave.; to C. F. Genneuch (filed Jan. 7).....	250
Kapialik & Berlee, 96 Essex st.; to D. Schultz (filed Jan. 7).....	100
Ritzer, Nicholas; to M. Viergutz (filed Jan. 7).....	312
Rosenfeld, N., 2027 2d ave.; to M. Levin (filed Jan. 9).....	83
Schlesinger, M., 61 Walker st.; to Max Schlesinger (filed Jan. 9).....	1,000
Kessler, J., 111 7th ave.; to H. Ullman (filed Jan. 9).....	700
Schneider, Pauline, 666 8th ave.; to B. Fischer & Co. (R) (filed Jan. 9).....	952
Schneider, Pauline, 666 8th ave.; to B. Fischer & Co. (R) (filed Jan. 9).....	952
Hinerfeld, J. F., 164 and 1623 Lexington ave.; to M. Edelson (filed Jan. 9).....	400
Childs, Ida L., 285 Broadway; to M. Pettit and another (filed Jan. 9).....	5,500
Childs, Ida L., 391 Broadway; to J. A. Dahnoie (filed Jan. 9).....	2,500
Kramer, A. & A., 10 Monroe st.; to O. Gidon (filed Jan. 10).....	150

Marbach & Riesch, 34 Sheriff st.; to C. H. Reiss (filed Jan. 10).....	50
Murray, M., 2356 3d ave.; to Frohman Bros (filed Jan. 10).....	767
Furer, Jos., 805 3d ave.; to J. N. Kempel (filed Jan. 10).....	117
Umansky, Barnett, 94 Chrystie st.; to S. Erlich (filed Jan. 10).....	80
Goldin, Nathan, 50 Pike st.; to Max Goldin (filed Jan. 10).....	50
Archer & Schram, 1513-1515 Broadway; to M. Bloch (filed Jan. 12).....	1,400
Archer & Schram, 1513-1515 Broadway; to May Schram (filed Jan. 12).....	1,400
Doughty, C. B., 188 8th ave.; to W. G. Russell (filed Jan. 12).....	500
Dougherty, P. J., 160 Park row; to E. R. Biehler (filed Jan. 12).....	50

Bills of Sale.

Wohelmann, John F., 220th st. and St. Nicholas ave.; to M. Wohelmann (filed Jan. 6).....	\$200
Hintz, J. P., 1066 1st ave.; to C. L. Schluter (filed Jan. 6).....	1,225
Behrens, C. H., 352 E. 52d st.; to E. Bremer (filed Jan. 9).....	500
Regenbogen, H. & D., 94 Chrystie st.; to B. Umansky (filed Jan. 10).....	622
Maltenfart & Jacobowitz, 57 Casermine st.; to L. Freadenfall (filed Jan. 12)....	50
D'Appuzzo, A., 81 Mulberry st.; to G. Slantulle (filed Jan. 12).....	500

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Brunjes, Meta A., 171 Glenmore ave.; to Harry Geerken (R) (filed Jan. 9).....	\$400
Scarpati, Groacchino, 849 Liberty ave.; to Gaetano & Raffaele Scarpati (filed Jan. 9).....	400
Wildbach, John, Berry and North 9th sts.; to Marie Mangels (filed Jan. 10)....	1,500
Bischoff, Joseph, 144 Greenpoint ave.; to Brauhall Deane Co. (filed Jan. 12)....	95
Schlottman, Charles, 1111a Bedford ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Jan. 13).....	300

Bills of Sale.

Brown, Chas. A.; to Lucy H. Brown (filed Jan. 9).....	\$400
Murtha, John, Jr., and William, 10th ave. and 39th st.; to Susanna Murtha (filed Jan. 10).....	1,000
De Goode, Betsey, 271 Broadway; to Flora Franklin (filed Jan. 10).....	300
Schluter, Christian L., 471½ and 409 5th ave.; to Anna C. Schrader (filed Jan. 12).....	1,225
Rosenstein, L. & Co., 252 Hamilton ave.; to John Rieper (filed Jan. 12).....	537
Grossmann, Barnet, 315 Thalford ave.; to Abraham Goldstein (filed Jan. 12)....	50

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Ripps, Nathan, Bayonne; to Mary Drorin	\$700
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BUSINESS RECORD.

CALIFORNIA.—Smith & Seeger, Fullerton; butchers; now Smith Bros.

CONNECTICUT.—Carson & Taylor, East Hartford; meats; succeeded by Carson & Hays.—W. P. Mason, New London; meat; discontinued.—Charles J. Bowen, Winsted; meat market; sold out.—John F. Glynn, Hartford; meat; filed voluntary petition in insolvency.—T. P. M. Preston, Hartford; meats, etc.; real estate mortgages, \$4,425.—Herman E. Smith, New Haven; meat; etc.; real estate mortgage, \$10,700.—A. W. Chichester & Co., South Norwalk; meats, etc.; A. W. Chichester et ux.; real estate mortgage, \$3,500.—K. (Mrs. Jacob) Schaub, South Norwalk; meat market; Jacob Schaub et ux.; real estate mortgage, \$3,200.

IDAHO.—A. O. Spencer, Blackfoot; meat; sold out.

ILLINOIS.—Elisha White, Chicago (Woodlawn); meat, etc.; closed by creditors.

KANSAS.—J. L. Bean, Kansas City; meat, etc.; burned out.

KENTUCKY.—Isaac Rosenbaum, Louisville; hides, etc.; succeeded by Isaac Rosenbaum & Sons.—M. Laver, Louisville; butcher; filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Clark Thompson & Son, Boston; provisions; Clark Thompson dead.—H. S. Thrasher, Lynn; provisions,

etc.; sold out.—Michael J. McCabe & Co., Boston; provisions; involuntary petition in bankruptcy.—Donat Wiedemann, Cambridgeport; manufacturer sausages; chattel mortgage, \$800; Sept. 11, 1896, discharged.—John Breen, Norwood; provisions; sold real estate \$1.—Mrs. Mary E. Drury, Salem; restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$1,500.

MICHIGAN.—Lymburner & Co., Port Huron; meat, etc.; two chattel mortgages against H. E. Lymburner, \$1,797, renewed.

MISSOURI.—Fred Castelow, Kansas City; meat, etc.; sold out.—Steiner & Brauer, Independence; meat; assigned.

MONTANA.—Busch Bros., Lewistown; sheep and wool; dissolved.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A. Boisvert, Concord; provisions; sold out.—Shattuck & Co., Nashua; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$290.

NEW JERSEY.—Matthias Pease, Keyport; butcher; sold out.—Henry Lau, Jersey City; meats; chattel mortgage, \$200.—John V. Richardson, Trenton; meats; chattel mortgage, \$475.

NEW YORK.—John S. Bowers, Glens Falls; meats; succeeded by Clothier Bros.—Cox & Burton, Oneida; meat market, etc.; succeeded by Thomas Cox.—Hubbard & Grundy, Southampton; butchers; succeeded by E. E. Hubbard.—Gorman Bros., Troy; meat; damaged by fire.—Goodell & Benedict, Mohawk; meat; assigned.—Harriet S. Harned, Rochester; restaurant; deficiency judgment, \$1,545.—Henry Hedditch, Rochester; meat; deeded real estate, \$1.

OHIO.—Field & Filkins, Cleveland; meat, etc.; assigned.

OREGON.—Burrows & Leisure, Portland; meat market, etc.; dissolved, Burrows continuing.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Wm. Walsh, Austin; meat; judgment and execution, \$1,300.—W. O. Hill, Jermyn; meat; judgment, \$100.—H. Ehrhart, Lancaster; hides; collateral judgment, \$5,400.—Bernard Matheis, Pittsburg; meats; judgment, \$533.

RHODE ISLAND.—Terrence McQuade, Providence; meats, etc.; sold out.—Henry O. T. Cameron, Providence; restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$300.—Godfrey Daigneault, Woonsocket; market; deeded real estate, \$10.

VERMONT.—James Ewens, Bennington; meat; succeeded by Salem White.—Ira F. Doolin, Enosburg Falls; meat; succeeded by R. W. Marsh.

New Shops.

Mr. Thompson has opened a new meat market in the W. B. Bush Block, Fabius, N. Y.

Van De Bogart and Samuel Shinkle have opened a meat market in the Van Allen Building, Valatie, N. Y.

Monting & Wirth have opened a meat market at Spruce and Johnstone streets, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Harry Hankinson and Farn Shrigley have opened a new meat market at Putnam avenue, Zanesville, O.

F. L. Snyder has opened his new meat market on Union street, Darranceton, Pa.

Otty & Deering have opened their new meat business at Schodack Landing.

N. E. Vining has opened a new meat market at Strong, Me.

Business Changes.

J. E. Bertsch has closed his meat market at Bay City, Mich., to go into other business. Quinn Brothers, of Hartford, Conn., who recently opened a meat market in East Hartford, closed it last Saturday.

A. J. Kirby has moved his meat market from N. D. Brown's building to Main street, Elmer, N. J.

Sherman B. French has purchased the meat business of Mullen & Belisle at Concord, N. H.

Mr. Darrell, the provision dealer, has purchased T. R. Frost's stock at Newton Centre, Mass.

Henry Lassett has purchased the meat market of Smith & Leaver, at Williamstown, Vt.

Henry Riemen Schneider and Menzo Russ have purchased the meat business of Chas. Ehle & Co., at Canajoharie, N. Y.

Bradford Searles has bought the new meat market of Samuel Crissey at New Canaan, Conn.

Business Opportunities.

HELP WANTED, POSITIONS WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC.

Friday's Closings.

(Continued from page 25.)

COTTONSEED OIL.—There is a clean 1c. advance for the week, and the tendency is still upward, with exporters buying chiefly prime oils, while here, as well as the mills offering to sell are of a very reserved order. In New York prime yellow has sold at 23½ for 1,250 barrels, and closed at 23½ bid and 24 asked, with choice at 27, and 500 barrels white at 30@31, showing higher prices than in our review, which is brought to the close of Thursday's market. Good off yellow is now 22. At Galveston, 24 was bid for prime yellow and 25 asked. Crude in tanks in Texas for choice is 18½ bid, and the mills well sold up.

'99 CALENDARS RECEIVED.

The Welch, Holme & Clark Co., the reliable dealers in soap materials of 383 West street, New York, has issued for 1899 its usual pretty calendar which, while being very attractive as to its design, is also very convenient for the prominent display given to the dates of the month.

WANTED.

Good second hand 8 to 10 H. P. Disintegrator in good order. Must be cheap for cash. Address E. E. S., Box 12, "THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER."

SITUATION WANTED.

A practical, up-to-date bone glue man. 13 years experience in Germany. Competent to manage factory in every detail as superintendent or foreman. Highest references. Address CHARLES MAY, 622 Williams Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

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Do you want your share of the business in the

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during the coming year? Do you want to reach the

Packinghouses, Meat Markets, Oil Mills, Rendering and Fertilizer Works,

Soap Works, and the like, or are you rich enough already?

The way to get your share is to ask for it. The way to ask for it is to print your advertisement where the people you want to reach will be sure to see and read it. A good trade journal is the best of all mediums.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

is the best trade journal. It is read by its subscribers, because it is of real help to them in their business and carries weight with them. The advertising columns are read with interest. Our readers depend upon same not only for information as to how to buy, handle and sell their goods, but where to buy them.

The best place to print an ad is where the people you want to reach will look for it.

Send for a copy of

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

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BECAUSE SUCCESS IS GUARANTEED FROM THE START! Because the work is pleasant as well as profitable. A Collection of Birds is both Beautiful and Valuable. BIRDS, ANIMALS, FISH, REPTILES, etc., may be preserved, with little trouble, as records of the day's chase.

Boys, Girls, Men and Women can do nice work from the start and can become EXPERT in one week. Mounted birds find a ready sale, besides you can make money teaching your friends. Every school should have a collection of native birds and animals.

TAXIDER is a compound of wonderful embalming power. It is not necessary to skin birds or animals when using TAXIDER. Birds when mounted with TAXIDER become as hard as stone, and will last a thousand years undisturbed by moth or time. No tools required excepting those that everyone has.

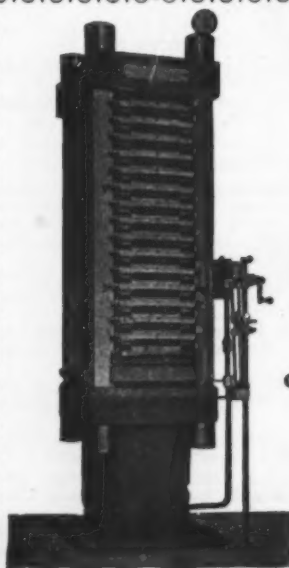
ONE BOX TAXIDER is enough to mount 30 birds the size of a quail, with full instructions, for mounting everything. Also instructions for tanning skins for rugs, etc. Price, \$1.00.

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Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 9, 1898.—Mr. F. L. Ackley. I received the box of Taxider some time ago, it works fine. I have just finished mounting a beautiful swan. I have already a nice collection of birds, and a class of seven boys. It is really wonderful how it works. The very first bird I mounted was a success. Please find enclosed money order for one dozen boxes. Please rush as I am in quite a hurry. Thanking you for past favors, I remain truly yours, J. H. Flanders, Tacoma, Wash.

I have letters like this from hundreds of people and all are having success. Send for a box to-day. You can learn in one hour. Remember success is guaranteed from the start. Taxider is manufactured by

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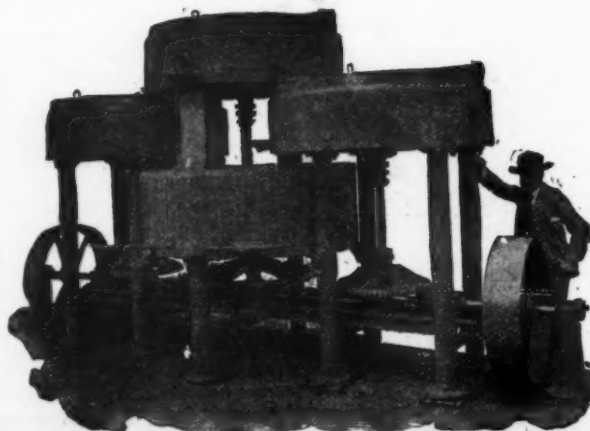
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and the Very Best.



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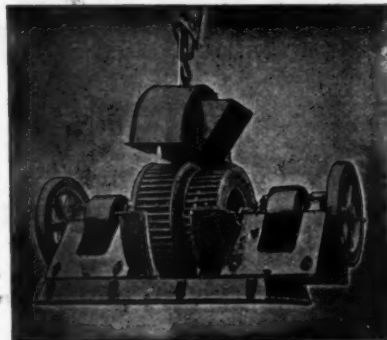
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Are used by nearly every large packing house and fertilizer establishment in the United States. References:

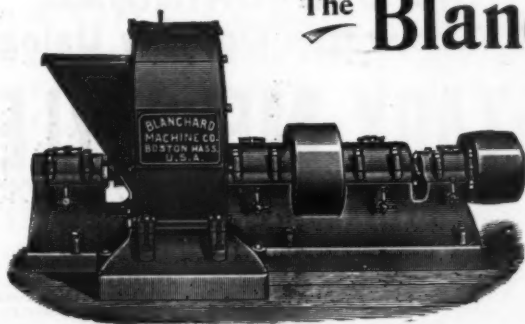
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Swift & Co., Chicago, Kansas City and East St. Louis.
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THE CONSTRUCTION MUST BE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.

The Blanchard Disintegrator will grind Bone, Glue, Tankage, Soap Powder, Caustic, Salt, Chemicals, Sticky and Resinous material, and in fact any brittle or soft material.

Write for catalogue giving full information regarding your material.

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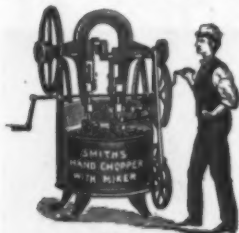
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IN THE WORLD.
Chops and mixes 30 lbs. fine
in 15 minutes. Runs easy
and is Strong and Durable.
Send for Lowest Prices.



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Best Mill ever put on the Market.
It pays to grind your own spice, then
you know it is pure.

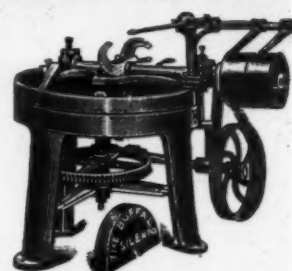
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Best Lard Mixer ever Invented.

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MODERATE PRICES.

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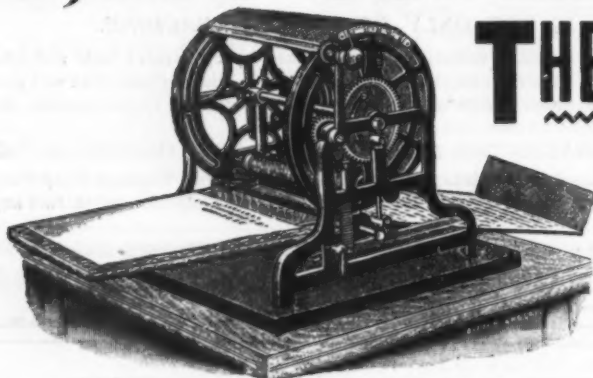


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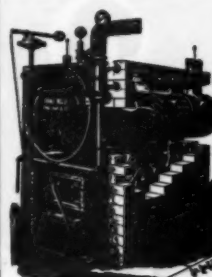
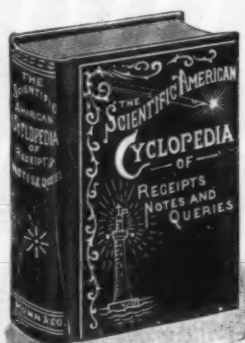
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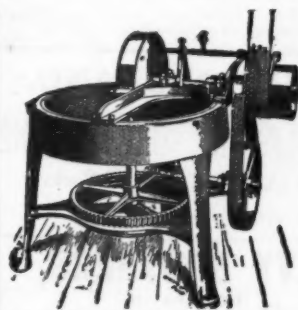
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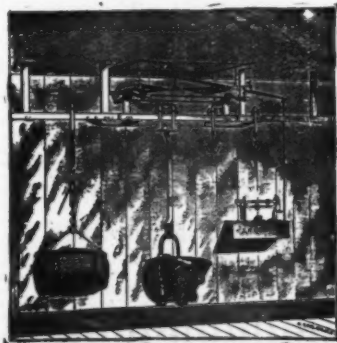
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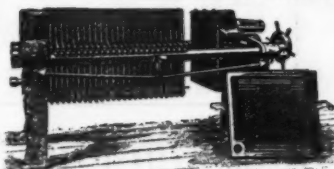
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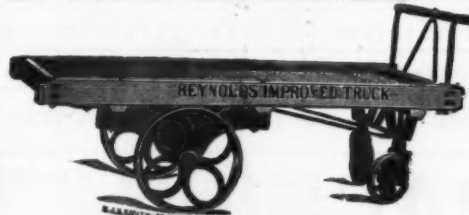
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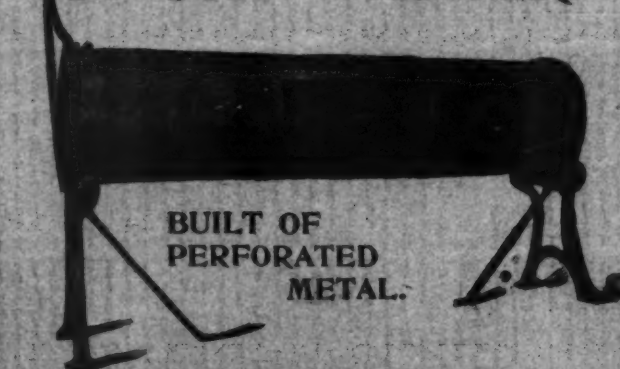
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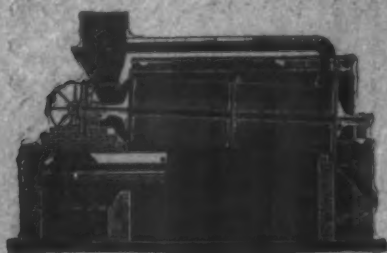
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